

County Council of the Parts of Lindsey
Lincolnshire

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

County Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1933

W. S. H. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
County Medical Officer

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STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County	961,200 acres
Population at 1931 census	263,498
Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population (for purpose of calculating birth and death rates)	265,700
Sanitary districts:—	
No.	<i>Population Census 1931</i>
Borough	1 9682
Urban Districts	14 118,054
Rural Districts	10 134,862
Rateable value	£1,022,625
Estimated product of a penny rate	£4,044

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1933, numbered 4,037 compared with 4,327 in the year previous. The live-birth rate based on the estimated population is therefore 15·19 per 1000, and is the lowest yet recorded. It is, however, slightly higher than that for England and Wales, viz. 14·4.

In 1933 the births in the County exceeded the deaths by 826.

There were 5 County districts, viz. Gainsborough U.D., Horncastle U.D., Louth Borough, Market Rasen U.D. and Woodhall Spa U.D., in which the birth rate was lower than the death rate.

The birth rate figures for Lindsey for each year since 1921, compared with those of England and Wales, are :—

	Lindsey	England & Wales		Lindsey	England & Wales
1921	24·22	22·4	1928	17·77	16·7
1922	21·13	20·6	1929	17·32	16·3
1923	20·33	19·7	1930	17·35	16·3
1924	19·75	18·8	1931	16·54	15·8
1925	18·83	18·3	1932	16·08	15·3
1926	18·43	17·8	1933	15·19	14·4
1927	17·41	16·7			

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the Administrative County, after correction has been made for outward and inward transfers, was 3,211, compared with 3,309 in 1932.

The death rate for 1933 per 1000 of the estimated population is 12·09, that for 1932 being 12·15. The County death rate for the year is ·21 lower than that for England and Wales.

The following table shows the Death Rate in the County for each year since 1908 compared with that for England and Wales :—

	Lindsey	England & Wales		Lindsey	England & Wales
1908	13.5	14.5	1921	11.81	11.3
1909	13.44	14.3	1922	12.88	11.6
1910	12.86	13.0	1923	11.47	10.3
1911	13.47	14.2	1924	11.84	10.7
1912	12.3	12.9	1925	11.41	10.7
1913	12.47	13.3	1926	11.31	10.1
1914	12.56	13.5	1927	12.56	10.6
1915	15.01	14.6	1928	10.51	11.7
1916	13.95	13.1	1929	13.01	13.4
1917	13.41	13.1	1930	11.77	11.4
1918	16.70	16.8	1931	12.19	12.3
1919	13.92	13.0	1932	12.50	12.0
1920	12.56	11.9	1933	12.09	12.3

The relative importance of certain well-defined diseases, as a cause of death in the county, will be seen from the following summary :—

	No. of Deaths in 1933	Percentage to Total Deaths in 1933
Heart Disease 640 19.93		
Cancer, Malignant Disease.. 402 12.52		
Tuberculosis (all forms) 201 6.26		
Cerebral Haemorrhage 182 5.67		
Pneumonia 145 4.52		
Bronchitis 122 3.80		
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth 137 4.26		
Violence (including Suicide) 143 4.45		
Acute and Chronic Nephritis 97 3.02		
Influenza 190 5.91		
Puerperal Sepsis and other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy 12 .37		

Compared with the preceding year decreases in the number of deaths are recorded, chiefly under the following heads : Heart Disease, 41 ; Cancer, 29 ; Tuberculosis, 30.

HEART DISEASE.

Deaths from disease of the heart in 1933 numbered 640, or almost one fifth of the total deaths from all causes. The death rate per 1000 of the population is 2·41, as compared with 2·57 in 1932.

Of those dying from heart disease (640), 148 were between the ages 45 and 65, 205 between 65 and 75, and 252 over the age of 75.

The following statement gives particulars of the number of deaths from heart disease in the County for the period 1923-33 :—

Year	No. of deaths	Rate per 1000 of the estimated population	Percentage of the total deaths from all causes
1923	400	1·55	13·58
1924	404	1·55	13·12
1925	388	1·48	13·04
1926	398	1·52	13·48
1927	471	1·79	14·58
1928	471	1·81	17·28
1929	561	2·16	16·61
1930	610	2·3	19·99
1931	618	2·36	19·36
1932	681	2·57	20·38
1933	640	2·41	19·93

CANCER.

There were 402 deaths from Cancer during the year, which number is 29 less than that recorded in 1932.

The death rate for the year is 1·51 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The following figures show the number of deaths from Cancer in the County for each year since 1908, together with the death rates.

Year	No. of deaths from Cancer	Death Rate per 1000 of the population	Year	No. of deaths from Cancer	Death Rate per 1000 of the population
1908	215	.95	1921	300	1·18
1909	234	1·02	1922	311	1·22
1910	220	.95	1923	334	1·30
1911	217	.90	1924	360	1·38
1912	245	1·00	1925	368	1·41
1913	266	1·08	1926	356	1·36
1914	293	1·17	1927	372	1·41
1915	238	1·01	1928	350	1·35
1916	279	1·22	1929	376	1·45
1917	256	1·13	1930	413	1·59
1918	260	1·13	1931	345	1·32
1919	287	1·20	1932	431	1·62
1920	287	1·16	1933	402	1·51

The summary given below has been compiled from returns of deaths received from district registrars and shows the site of the disease in those dying from cancer in the county during 1933.

	Site of Disease	15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 and over		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Alimentary System	Colon	-	-	-	1	4	7	7	11	4	13	47
	Œsophagus	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	-	1	10
	Stomach	-	-	1	1	11	5	13	5	11	7	54
	Liver	-	-	-	1	8	5	2	4	7	3	30
	Bowel	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	6
	Rectum	-	-	-	-	6	4	4	3	8	2	27
	Mouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Mouth (floor of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
	Pancreas	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	13
	Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	Tongue	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	2	-	8
	Tongue and jaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Bile Ducts..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Gall Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	6
	Intestines	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5
	Palate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Abdomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Pylorus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
	Total	-	-	1	4	38	29	41	32	39	34	218
Reproductive System	Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	7
	Mammæ	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	7	-	9	32
	Uterus	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	4	-	2	19
	Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
	Penis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Cervix	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	5
	Total	-	-	-	5	1	35	-	15	-	12	68
Urinary System	Prostate	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	7
	Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	6
	Total	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	-	1	1	13
Respiratory System (including mediastinal)	Mediastinum	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	Lung	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	-	1	9
	Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	-	-	-	2	6	-	1	2	-	1	12
Miscellaneous	Face	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	Thyroid Gland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Brain	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	6
	Spine	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
	Leg	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Cutaneous..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Lower jaw	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Axillary Glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Face and jaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Metastatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	General	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	6	1	-	20
Unclassified	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grand Total	.. .. .. ..	-	-	1	14	52	68	52	55	41	49	332

TUBERCULOSIS

The deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in 1933 numbered 201, 31 less than the number recorded in the preceding year. Tuberculosis of the lungs contributed 171 deaths and other forms of Tuberculosis 30. The death rates per 1000 of the population were pulmonary .64 and non-pulmonary .11.

Table giving the Notifications, Incidence, Deaths and Death Rate in each of the years 1915-1933.

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis				Other Forms of Tuberculosis			
	Notifica-tions	Rate per 1000 popula-tion.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 popula-tion.	Notifica-tions	Rate per 1000 popula-tion.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 popula-tion.
1915	270	1.15	206	.87	71	.30	84	.36
1916	554	2.44	238	1.04	118	.52	59	.25
1917	309	1.36	215	.94	76	.34	81	.35
1918	367	1.62	269	1.18	63	.28	79	.24
1919	416	1.75	195	.82	94	.39	78	.32
1920	435	1.76	232	.94	100	.40	66	.27
1921	402	1.52	208	.82	105	.41	56	.22
1922	327	1.28	224	.87	112	.44	77	.30
1923	401	1.56	186	.72	135	.53	60	.23
1924	326	1.25	180	.69	154	.59	76	.29
1925	356	1.36	185	.71	149	.53	52	.19
1926	343	1.31	163	.62	140	.53	58	.22
1927	343	1.31	169	.64	151	.57	47	.17
1928	268	1.03	154	.59	116	.44	36	.13
1929	283	1.09	169	.65	136	.53	42	.16
1930	296	1.11	174	.67	125	.46	53	.20
1931	288	1.10	151	.57	117	.45	47	.17
1932	368	1.38	179	.67	121	.45	53	.20
1933	303	1.14	171	.64	120	.45	30	.11

The age distribution of the deaths in 1933 from tuberculosis was as follows :—

	Age periods								75 & over.
	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	1	1	9	46	67	35	10	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	—	2	9	5	6	4	—	1
Total	3	1	3	18	51	73	39	10	3

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age, registered in the Administrative County in 1933 was 212, or 6·6 per cent of the total deaths at all ages.

The Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births was 52·51 as compared with 59·43 in 1932. More than half the deaths (132) were ascribed to Malformation, Congenital Debility and Premature Birth. The proportion of deaths for these causes shows little or no tendency to decrease. Diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for 36 deaths.

Causes of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, in the Administrative County during the period 1929-1933

Causes of Death.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	..	3	..	2
Scarlet Fever .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-Cough	12	14	6	13	5
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	..
Influenza	6	2	9	7	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. ..	..	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	5	4	8	3
Syphilis .. .. ..	..	..	4	3	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	16	9	11	11	6
Pneumonia, all forms	47	30	31	29	29
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1	1	6	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, etc.	10	15	12	6	10
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases .. .. ..	..	..	4	6	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation—premature birth	138	120	151	138	132
Other Deaths from Violence	2	4	6	5	1
Other Defined Diseases	48	34	23	19	12
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	..	1	1	..
Total all causes	296	235	266	253	212

Table comparing the Infant Death Rate in the Urban and Rural Districts in the County as a whole, and in England and Wales for the period 1929-1933 :—

	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 Births.				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Urban Districts . .	69.08	54.00	73.09	61.88	52.33
Rural Districts . .	63.25	50.64	50.98	57.21	52.68
Administrative County . .	65.98	52.28	61.47	59.43	52.51
England and Wales . .	70.00	60.00	66.00	65.00	64.00

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Deaths of women in or as a consequence of Childbirth numbered 12, as against 18 in 1932 and 16 in 1931.

Sepsis was responsible for 5 of the deaths, whilst 7 were due to other causes. Of the 5 deaths from Sepsis, 3 occurred in the Urban and 2 in the Rural Areas. One of the deaths from other causes occurred in an Urban District the remainder occurring in the Rural Areas.

In the case of every death of a mother in Childbirth in the County, a report on the circumstances is forwarded to the Ministry of Health. In this connection the medical practitioners and midwives in the area have continued to render valuable assistance.

Birth and Death Rates for Urban and Rural Districts for the year 1933

Group.	Population estimated by Registrar-General for Birth and Death Rates (1933).	Live Births.		Deaths.		Infant Deaths.		Zymotic Deaths.		Phthisis Deaths.		Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.		Deaths from Cancer.	
		No.	*	No.	*	No.	†	No.	*	No.	Rate.	No.	*	No.	Rate.	No.	*	No.	Rate.
Borough and Urban Districts	130,200	1911	14.68	1559	11.97	151	79.02	19	.15	104	.80	17	.13	154	1.18	186	1.42
Rural Districts	135,500	2126	15.69	1652	12.19	157	72.44	31	.23	67	.49	13	.10	137	1.01	216	1.52
Whole County	265,700	4037	15.20	3211	12.09	308	76.29	50	.19	171	.64	30	.11	291	1.10	402	1.51

* Rates calculated per 1000 of the estimated population for 1933.

† Rates calculated per 1000 of the live births.

Area, Population, Number of Inhabited Houses in each district in the Administrative County together with the numbers of Births and Deaths recorded during 1933

DISTRICT	Area in statute miles (1931)	Inhabited houses (1931)	Persons per house (census 1931)	House census 1931	Population estimated by Registrar General to 1933	Death Rate for Births and Deaths of 1933	Deaths at all ages belonging to the District	Net Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year of age	
									Rate per 1000 Births	Number
URBAN										
Alford ..	1138	653	3·4	2276	2·0	28	12·30	—	—	23
Barton-on-Humber ..	6343	1629	3·9	6336	1·0	73	11·52	5	68·49	63
Brigg ..	462	931	4·3	3974	8·7	65	16·36	2	30·77	26
Cleethorpes ..	2139	6878	4·2	29440	1·3·8	485	16·47	23	47·42	336
Crowle ..	..	6926	7·82	3·6	29666	·42	44	14·85	1	22·73
Gainsborough ..	..	2406	4853	3·8	18250	7·7	225	12·33	14	62·22
Horncastle ..	..	1421	988	3·5	3491	2·4	49	14·04	1	20·41
Louth (Borough) ..	..	2749	2820	3·4	9700	3·5	138	14·23	6	43·48
Mablethorpe ..	..	6472	984	4··	4050	·61	60	14·81	4	66·67
Market Rasen ..	..	976	611	3·3	2079	2·1	36	17·32	3	82·33
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	..	4908	116	4·7	520	·11	7	13·46	1	142·86
Scunthorpe ..	..	7895	7387	4·6	34590	4·3	553	15·99	33	59·67
Skegness ..	..	3862	1632	5·6	8978	2·2	106	11·81	4	37·74
Winterton ..	..	3818	541	3·6	2150	·53	35	16·27	3	85·71
Woodhall Spa ..	..	1874	339	4··	1400	·76	8	5·71	—	—
TOTALS ..	..	53389	31144	4·1	130200	2·4	1911	14·68	100	52·33
RURAL										
Glanford Brigg ..	128256	7128	3·9	28500	·22	502	17·61	27	53·78	303
Caistor ..	120108	3263	3·9	12560	·10	196	15·61	17	86·73	157
Gainsborough ..	94706	3744	3·7	13930	·14	217	15·58	11	50·69	179
Grimsby ..	39647	2695	4·	11080	·27	179	16·16	11	61·45	125
Hornastle ..	114153	3169	3·6	11600	·10	178	15·34	7	39·11	167
Isle of Axholme ..	28070	1724	3·9	6535	·23	92	14·08	4	43·47	86
Louth ..	..	153129	4620	3·6	16610	·11	229	13·79	7	30·57
Sibsey ..	..	21565	745	4·1	3075	·14	59	19·19	7	118·64
Spilsby ..	..	124465	5357	3·7	20140	·16	305	15·14	15	49·18
Welton ..	..	83712	3065	3·7	11470	·13	179	15·61	6	33·52
TOTALS ..	..	907811	35510	3·8	135500	·14	2126	15·69	112	52·68
TOTALS FOR COUNTY	961200	66654	3·9	265700	·27	4037	15·19	212	52·51	3211

* Rates calculated per 1000 of the estimated population.

Causes of Death in Each District in the County at all Ages, 1933

**Causes of all Deaths in the County at different ages
1933**

Causes of Death	Under 1Yr.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over	T'tl.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	2	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping-Cough ..	5	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	19
Diphtheria & Croup ..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	8
Influenza ..	4	2	3	4	3	26	53	30	65	190
Encephalitis										
Lethargica ..	..	1	1	3	2	2	4	2	..	15
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	..	1	1	9	46	67	35	10	2	171
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	3	..	2	9	5	6	4	..	1	30
Syphilis ..	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	8
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	7	4	..	16
Cancer ..	1	..	..	..	1	20	153	119	108	402
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	2	3	4	21	10	14	54
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	38	65	75	182
Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	2	3	30	148	205	252	640
Aneurysm ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	7
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	29	53	73	157
Bronchitis ..	6	2	..	1	..	..	14	26	73	122
Pneumonia, all forms ..	29	12	11	3	2	16	28	23	21	145
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	1	1	..	2	3	2	2	6	7	24
Peptic Ulcer ..	..	..	..	..	1	5	11	5	3	25
Diarrhoea ..	10	3	3	1	1	1	..	5	3	27
Appendicitis ..	..	..	..	2	2	3	10	1	..	18
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	5	5	18
Other Digestive Diseases ..	2	..	1	5	3	6	13	15	19	64
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	..	..	..	3	2	5	25	33	29	97
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
Other Puerperal Causes ..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	7
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc ..	132	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	137
Senility ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	150	161
Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	3	8	16	6	1	34
Other Violence ..	1	1	5	8	26	16	20	11	21	109
Other Defined Diseases ..	12	10	7	20	13	32	79	66	53	292
Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
	212	48	48	84	129	269	729	714	978	3211

NOTE.— 14 deaths entered in this table by the Registrar-General under "Diarrhoea" are given in the Table for all causes of death in administrative areas under the heading "Other Digestive Diseases."

**Deaths from Heart Disease, Respiratory Diseases,
Tuberculosis and Cancer, 1933**

Districts.	Heart Disease.		Respiratory Diseases (Non-Tuberculous).		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Cancer.	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
URBAN										
Alford ..	10	4.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.32
Barton-on-Humber ..	12	1.89	3	.47	4	.63	1	.16	12	1.89
Brigg ..	2	.50	2	.50	3	.75	—	—	1	.25
Cleethorpes ..	44	1.49	45	1.52	26	.88	6	.20	43	1.46
Crowle ..	4	1.35	4	1.35	1	.34	—	—	6	2.02
Gainsborough ..	48	2.63	18	.99	18	.99	1	.05	25	1.37
Horncastle ..	13	3.72	5	1.43	5	1.43	—	—	12	3.44
Louth (Boro') ..	34	3.51	25	2.58	13	1.34	1	.10	23	2.37
Mablethorpe ..	18	4.44	3	.74	2	.49	—	—	5	1.23
Market Rasen ..	10	4.81	4	1.92	2	.96	1	.48	2	.96
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe ..	72	2.08	32	.93	24	.69	6	.17	36	1.04
Skegness ..	29	3.23	10	1.11	6	.66	1	.11	12	1.34
Winterton ..	1	.47	2	.93	—	—	—	—	3	1.40
Woodhall Spa ..	4	2.86	1	.71	—	—	—	—	3	2.14
Total ..	301	2.31	154	1.18	104	.80	17	.13	186	1.43
RURAL										
Glanford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brigg ..	63	2.21	25	.88	12	.42	8	.28	33	1.16
Caistor ..	27	2.15	9	.72	7	.56	—	—	24	1.91
Gainsborough ..	41	2.94	13	.93	4	.29	3	.22	29	2.08
Grimsby ..	24	2.17	10	.90	7	.63	1	.09	16	1.44
Horncastle ..	36	3.10	14	1.21	8	.69	—	—	26	2.24
Isle of Axholme ..	22	3.37	9	1.38	4	.61	—	—	9	1.38
Louth ..	43	2.59	15	.90	5	.30	—	—	24	1.44
Sibsey ..	4	1.30	3	.98	3	.98	—	—	6	1.95
Spilsby ..	48	2.38	23	1.14	10	.50	1	.05	32	1.59
Welton ..	31	2.70	16	1.39	7	.61	—	—	17	1.48
Total ..	339	2.50	137	1.01	67	.49	13	.10	216	1.59
Administrative County ..	640	2.41	291	1.10	171	.64	30	.11	402	1.51

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

Professional nursing in the home is provided by the District Nursing Associations, under the supervision of the County Nursing Association. There are 64 district associations in the Area affiliated to the County Association and employing 65 nurses. There are also 4 Associations not affiliated to the central body. Sixty-six associations undertake midwifery for which they receive a grant from the County Council of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the nurse's salary, up to a maximum of £60 in the case of a Queen's nurse and £50 in the case of a nurse who although holding the Central Midwives Board's Certificate for midwifery is not fully trained as regards general nursing. Associations in receipt of these grants pay the midwifery and maternity fees collected by them to the County Council. The fees together with the grant of £250 hitherto paid to the County Association under the Local Government Act, 1929, are distributed to the district associations according to the needs of the latter.

The County Council also make a grant to the County Association in respect of administrative expenses, at the rate of £150 per year with an additional £10 for each new District Nursing Association formed after 1st January, 1933.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

Two whole-time nurses who visit cases of infectious diseases in their homes are employed by the County Council. These nurses also undertake the nursing of cases of puerperal fever and ophthalmia neonatorum.

In addition to the two whole-time nurses, the County Council share with the Scunthorpe Urban District Council the services of a nurse who gives part of her time to infectious disease work in the Scunthorpe area.

HEALTH VISITING.

As stated in last year's report the County Council decided that the work of Health Visiting should be carried out by whole-time health visitors and not as had previously been the case partly by health visitors and partly by district nurses. The new arrangement came into force on 1st of April of this year.

The County has been divided into 19 convenient areas in which altogether 31 health visitors are employed.

The Council now also employ their own superintendent health visitor, who in addition to supervising the health visitors also acts as Inspector of Midwives for the area.

The change over to the new system was effected with comparatively little disorganisation, largely due to the help and co-operation of the County and District Nursing Associations.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Council provides facilities for the examination of swabs for diagnosis or to prove freedom from infection or otherwise in the case of diphtheria, for the detection of tubercle bacilli in sputum and for the examination of specimens of blood in suspected cases of typhoid fever.

Examinations for the diagnosis of diphtheria and tuberculosis form a large proportion of the total specimens examined.

Medical practitioners submitted in all during the year 1555 specimens for examination as follows :—

		<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Swabs for the diagnosis of diphtheria		83	384	467
Swabs to prove freedom from infection or otherwise in cases of diphtheria		25	119	144
Sputum for the detection of tubercle bacilli		238	685	923
Blood for Widal reaction		2	12	14
Other specimens		—	—	7

Milk samples taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, are bacteriologically examined by arrangement at Sheffield University.

Pathological work in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases is carried out by Dr. A. S. Plant at the Grimsby Corporation's laboratory. Particulars of the specimens examined will be found in the section of the report relating to these diseases.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

A summary of the accommodation provided in voluntary and public hospitals in the area was given in the 1932 report. The chief changes that have occurred during the year under review are the conversion of the Caistor Public Assistance Institution into a home for mental defectives, and the adaptation of the Horncastle Institution as a Children's Home. At the Caistor Institution there are now 102 beds for mental defectives, 36 males and 66 females. The vagrant wards have been closed and preparation is being made for their conversion into accommodation suitable for 12 low-grade defective boys. The Institution will be administered by the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee as from 1st June, 1934.

At Horncastle the institution buildings have been converted partly into an administrative block and partly into accommodation for children. In addition, an adjacent plot of land has been acquired on which 4 self-contained Cottage Homes have been erected. There is a total accommodation for 145 children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Ambulances for the transport of general cases and accidents are obtainable through the British Red Cross Society as follows :—

District.	Ambulance stationed at	Tel. No.
Alford	East End Garage ..	40
Brigg	Simpson's Garage, Bridge Street ..	131
Horncastle	13 High Street ..	36
Louth	Harniess's Garage ..	31
Spilsby	Messrs. Dodds' Garage, Market Place ..	3
Skegness	H. Thrall, Wainfleet Road, Skegness ..	34
Market Rasen	Messrs. Spencer's Garage	21
Scunthorpe	G. W. Waterlow's Garage, High Street ..	170

Most of the larger Iron Works at Scunthorpe have private ambulances for use in cases of accident. Ambulances are provided by the Urban Districts of Cleethorpes and Gainsborough.

For the transport of infectious disease cases, ambulances attached to the Isolation Hospitals at Brumby, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Lincoln and Osgodby are available.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MIDWIFERY.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority responsible for the administration of the Midwives Acts, 1902-1926, in the administrative county.

A change was made in the Inspectorship of Midwives at the beginning of April when a combined appointment of County Superintendent of Health Visitors and Inspector of Midwives was made by the County Council. Miss C. M. Reynolds, one of the Council's Health Visitors, was appointed to the post.

The following table gives the number of midwives who are practising or have practised during the year in the different Urban and Rural Districts in the County :—

<i>Urban Districts.</i>		<i>Rural Districts.</i>	
Alford	—	Caistor	9
Brigg	1	Gainsborough.. ..	14
Barton-on-Humber	1	Glanford Brigg	20
Cleethorpes	10	Grimsby (resident in Grimsby 8)	12
Crowle	1	Horncastle	7
Gainsborough	3	Isle of Axholme	2
Hornastle	—	Louth	3
Louth	1	Sibsey	—
Market Rasen	5	Spilsby	4
Roxby-cum-Risby	—	Welton	10
Skegness	2		
Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe	3		
Woodhall Spa	2		
Winterton	1		
Scunthorpe	15		
Total	—	Total	—
	45		81

Louth Hospital, Maternity Ward	7
No. in Maternity Homes	9
No. in Public Assistance Institutions	12
Resident in Urban Districts (as above)	45
Resident in Rural Districts (as above)	81
 Total	 <hr/> 154 <hr/>

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in 1933 was 154, an increase of 11 on the number for 1932. Whenever at any place there is a change of midwife during the year, both the retiring and the in-coming midwife will have notified their intention to practise; as a result the increase of notifications does not necessarily show any real increase in the number of midwives who are in practise at any given time. Actually, apart from midwives in institutions and in Maternity Homes there has been an increase of 4 in the number of practising midwives, one at Cleethorpes, one at Gainsborough, one in connection with a new nursing association at Nettleham, and one at Wainfleet where a District Nurse Midwife has succeeded a District Nurse who did maternity nursing but not midwifery. The number of midwives in the County remains woefully inadequate to the need and more than half the total area of the county is still without a midwife. The scarcity of midwives is one which affects the country as a whole, but so long as the general scarcity continues it is obvious that it will tend to be greater in rural areas with scattered populations where the midwife's work is peculiarly arduous and responsible. Unfortunately, it is in just such districts that the need for a midwife is greatest.

Out of 3,832 births notified during the year, 1,977 were attended by midwives and 881 of the remaining mothers were nursed by midwives acting as maternity nurses.

The Inspector of Midwives has made 412 routine visits of inspection of midwives and 3 special visits. She reports that the midwifery work is, on the whole, satisfactory. There are three older midwives whose ante-natal work is not satisfactory but these were enrolled when the Central Midwives Board came into being. On the whole the standard of ante-natal work done by midwives is rapidly improving.

Twelve cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified by midwives during the year; all made good recoveries. There were

21 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified. All have completely recovered without impairment of vision. The cases have been nursed either by the Council's special nurses or the District Nurses.

The following notifications have been received from Midwives by the County Medical Officer of Health during the year :—

Medical help	Mother	432	}	..	..	515
	Child	83				
Still-births	..	..	..	..	..	24
Artificial feeding	..	..	..	..	..	31
Liability to be a source of infection		..		..		31
Laying out the dead	..	..	..	..	..	39

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, a Midwife in case of emergency or in certain specified abnormal conditions must summon medical aid. The cost in fees to doctors for which the County Council was responsible, was last year £791 1s. 6d. of which £198 7s. 1d. was recovered from the patients.

ANTE-NATAL VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

The Health Visitors have paid 1,669 visits to expectant mothers during the year.

The total number of visits for last year was 3,837 but the figures for the two years are not comparable because of the change in the system of Health Visiting which took place at the beginning of April, 1933. At this time the whole of the Health Visiting began to be done by fully trained whole-time Health Visitors instead of a proportion of it being done, as previously, by District Nurse Midwives acting as part-time Health Visitors in their own districts. As has been explained in previous reports a large number of the visits to expectant mothers were paid by these part-time Health Visitors in their capacity as Midwives; such visits will continue to be paid but will only be recorded as midwives visits and not as those paid by Health Visitors.

Wherever in the County there is no Midwife it would obviously be very beneficial for Health Visitors to get into touch with expectant mothers, but no way of bringing this

about to any large extent has yet been found ; the difficulty is unfortunately greatest in the case of any mother expecting her first child. In some places a system of voluntary notification of pregnancy has to some extent solved the difficulty, and if it could be inaugurated it would no doubt be helpful in this County.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinics have been conducted on the same lines as in previous years. As before, small Clinics have been held in connection with some of the rural centres in addition to the stated Clinics in the larger places. Ninety-six expectant mothers also, not within reach of an Ante-Natal Clinic, have consulted the doctors at the Infant Welfare Centres as to minor ailments.

At the different Clinics 781 cases have been examined obstetrically by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers. Of these cases 340 were primiparæ, 406 multiparæ and 35 were found not to be pregnant. Treatment at the Clinics was given to 410 of these women who were found to be suffering from minor ailments.

Extra nourishment was supplied in 92 cases and not only did the woman's general health often appear to improve as a result of the additional food but in some of the cases the mother seemed better able afterwards to nurse her baby than she had been after previous confinements when food had not been supplied.

Ninety-two pathological specimens were sent up for examination and as a result 18 of the women were found to need treatment either in their own interests or in those of the coming child.

Twenty-eight of the women were found to be suffering from albuminuria and one death occurred.

Eighteen cases of contracted or deformed pelvis of varying degrees were seen at the ante-natal clinics and referred to their own doctors or to Maternity Homes. Cæsarean section was performed in 4 cases, induction of premature labour in 2 cases, and one woman was awaiting Cæsarean section at the end of the year.

In two instances women who had attended an Ante-Natal Clinic developed puerperal mania after the birth of the child ; one of these mothers had had a similar attack after the birth of her last child and in her case a Maternity Home was recommended and accepted as the best place for the confinement.

Among cases of constitutional disease recommended from the Clinics to their own doctors or to Maternity Homes were 4 of general debility, 3 of heart disease, 1 of excessive vomiting, 1 of mastoid disease, 1 of epilepsy, 1 of haemophilia and 1 of phthisis ; the patient suffering from phthisis has died since the birth of the baby.

One mother was sent into a Maternity Home for her confinement because she was mentally abnormal as a result of an earlier attack of encephalitis.

Thirty-seven women were examined post-partum and of them 10 were found to suffer from pathological conditions due to, or made worse by, the confinement.

In addition to the women seen at County Council Clinics 24 mothers have attended the ante- and post-natal Clinics at the Lincoln Maternity Centre. These cases include 2 of albuminuria, 1 of valvular heart disease, 1 of contracted pelvis, 1 of malignant growth, 4 of vaginal discharge, 1 of prolapse of vaginal wall and 1 of diabetes. The case of malignant growth was referred to the County Hospital, one of the cases of albuminuria was transferred to the City Maternity Home, and the cases of vaginal discharge were referred to the special treatment clinic for further investigation.

Ante-Natal Clinics in the larger places and especially when held in connection with Maternity Homes, are well attended ; even in the smaller places the prejudice against ante-natal examination is, almost everywhere, weakening. It is unfortunate that in so many parts of the County a pregnant woman has no Clinic accessible to her. In these circumstances the Committees' scheme for the payment of a fee for obstetrical examination by a doctor in any case notified by a midwife and not within reach of a Clinic should prove most valuable when it comes into full operation.

Ante-Natal Clinics

PLACE.	ADDRESS.	WHEN HELD.
Barton-on-Humber ..	50 Holydyke	Tuesday, fortnightly, 2 p.m.
Cleethorpes	St. Hugh's Avenue	Tuesday, weekly, 9.30 a.m.
Gainsborough	1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street	Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Louth	32 Queen Street	Friday, fortnightly, 10 a.m.
Market Rasen	18 King Street	Wednesday, fortnightly, 1.30 p.m.
Scunthorpe	Parkinson Avenue	Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Scunthorpe	Maternity Home	Tuesday, fortnightly, 9.30 a.m.
Skegness	Baptist Chapel, Lumley Road	Friday, monthly, 10.45 a.m.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The Centre at Fulstow was closed during the year and one at Mablethorpe was opened, leaving the actual number of Infant Welfare and Baby Weighing Centres at the end of the year the same as for the preceding year. The arrangements are still in force with the local Authorities concerned whereby mothers can attend the Lincoln and Boston Clinics if they live near to either of these places.

The number of infants and children under 5 attending at the Centres during the year was 3,796 with a total of 38,122 attendances ; these figures include 55 infants and children attending the Lincoln Centre with 222 attendances.

3,738 of the infants and children made in all 13,321 visits to the clinic doctors ; these numbers again include 42 Lincoln cases who made 106 visits in all to the doctor.

Details as to times of meeting, attendance of doctors and average attendance of mothers and children are given on pages 26 and 33.

The Clinics have been conducted on the same general lines as last year. Their chief object is to advise the mothers as to the best methods of child feeding and care and the aim

Infant Welfare Centres

Name and Situation of Centre.	How often held.	Day and Hour held.
Ashby, Methodist Sunday School, High Street	Fortnightly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Barton-on-Humber, 50 Holydyke	Fortnightly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Belton, Public Hall	Monthly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Burringham, Temperance Hall	Monthly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Brigg, The Cedars, Bigby Road	Fortnightly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Caistor, Congregational School Room	Fortnightly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue	Weekly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
East Halton, The Hut	Twice in 3 mths.	Friday, 2 p.m.
Friskney, The Vicarage	Monthly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Gainsborough, 1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street	Weekly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Haxey, Memorial Hall	Monthly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Horncastle, Rollestone House	Fortnightly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Immingham, Parish Mission, Pelham Road	Fortnightly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Keelby, Church Institute	Monthly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Kirton Lindsey, Church Hall	Monthly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Laceby, Methodist Sunday School	Monthly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Limber, Fauconberg Rooms	Monthly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
*Lincoln, 34 Newland	Three times weekly	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 p.m.
Louth, 32 Queen Street	Weekly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Market Rasen, 18 King Street	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Saxilby, Women's Institute Hut	Monthly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Scunthorpe, } Parkinson Avenue and Crosby	Twice weekly	{ Monday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m.
Skegness, Baptist Chapel	Fortnightly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas	Monthly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Sutton-on-Sea, Methodist School Room	Monthly	Friday, 2.30 p.m.
Ulceby, Methodist School Room	Monthly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Waltham, Temperance Hall	Monthly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Wainfleet, Coronation Hall	Monthly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Winterton, Temperance Hall	Monthly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Mablethorpe, Victoria Road	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.

* This centre is attended by patients from the Administrative County.

NOTE.—All the above centres except the Lincoln centre are provided by the County Council, and have Consulting and Waiting Rooms, and in the case of certain centres a large assembly hall.

is to prevent disease rather than to treat it. The ailments treated are for the most part minor ones for which a mother would not naturally call in her own doctor. As a rule when more than this is required the mothers are advised as to taking the children to their own doctor or to the appropriate County Council Clinic.

The total number of defects, diseases or disorders found by the Medical Officers in the infants and children attending the County Centres during the year was 3,277. Of these cases 224 needed to be kept under observation. The remaining 3,053 cases needed advice or treatment, or both.

The following table gives the classification of the different defects, with the numbers for observation and treatment.

	No. examined	No. needing to be under observation only	No. needing advice, treatment, or both
Disorders, diseases and defects of the gastro-intestinal system (chiefly minor ones)	714	27	687
Marasmus	19	—	19
Malnutrition	159	2	157
Rickets and Rickety deformities	121	6	115
Other deformities	48	7	41
Diseases of the respiratory system	442	4	438
Other diseases of the circulatory system (functional)	74	9	65
Disease of the genito urinary system	71	5	66
Diseases of the Ear—Otorrhœa	146	1	145
Other diseases	49	1	48
Defective hearing	2	—	2
Eye Disease :—			
Blepharitis & conjunctivitis	145	—	145
Squint	57	12	45
Defective vision	1	—	1
Other Diseases	8	6	2
Dental defects	72	—	72
	—	—	—
	2128	80	2048
	—	—	—

	No. examined	No. needing to be under observation only	No. needing advice, treatment, or both
Diseases of Bones—Tubercular	1	—	1
Non-Tubercular	18	1	17
Diseases of Glands—Tubercular	8	—	8
Non-Tubercular	70	12	58
Nervous diseases—fits	38	13	25
Other diseases	1	—	1
Mental defect—Mongols ..	7	1	6
Cretin ..	1	—	1
Other forms of Mental defect ..	11	7	4
Suspected mental defect ..	10	6	4
Skin Diseases—			
Ringworm	15	—	15
Scabies	17	—	17
Impetigo	70	—	70
Nævus	41	27	14
Other forms	213	14	199
Herniæ—Abdominal	168	9	159
Inguinal	28	6	22
Other forms	4	1	3
Phimosis other than slight cases	80	—	80
Infections	55	2	53
Abscesses and septic conditions ..	110	—	110
Adenoids	41	10	31
Enlarged Tonsils	43	11	32
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ..	64	5	59
Injuries	30	14	16
Speech defects	5	5	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3277	224	3053
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The cases fall into two groups according as they are dealt with altogether at the Centres or referred to an outside doctor or another Clinic for treatment. The following tables give the results obtained in each of the two types of cases :—

(A)

No. of cases seen at the Centres only and not referred elsewhere for treatment	No. needing to be kept under observation only	No needing advice or treatment, or both	No. who ceased to attend the Centre before the completion of treatment	Condition of those still attending the Centre		
				Unchanged	Improved	Remedied
2713	224	2489	223	120	346	2024

(B)

No of cases seen at Centres and referred for treatment elsewhere	No. who failed to obtain treatment	Results in those who obtained treatment		
		Condition unchanged	Condition improved	Remedied
564	83	39	116	326

Of these 564 cases 370 were sent to their own doctors or to hospital and the remainder of the cases were sent to the appropriate County Council Clinic or Clinics for treatment. Some of the cases sent to their own doctors also later received treatment at County Council Clinics.

Further particulars of the cases for which treatment was provided through the Infant Welfare Centres are as follows :—

GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISORDERS AND DISEASES

Cases of minor gastro-intestinal ailment necessarily form a large proportion of the whole number of cases seen at Clinics, one of the main functions of which is to give advice as to the best methods of infant feeding.

Nine cases of major gastro-intestinal disease were referred to hospital or to private doctors.

MARASmus AND MALNUTRITION

One infant suffering from marasmus and 10 from malnutrition were referred to ultra violet ray clinics ; 4 of these cases were reported as improved and 6 remedied. Among the older children 27 cases of malnutrition received ultra violet ray treatment ; 10 cases were improved and 8 remedied.

RICKETS AND RICKETY DEFORMITIES

Some preparation of cod liver oil is given in practically every case of rickets and when it is practicable the child attends an ultra-violet ray clinic. Any severe case of rickety deformity not under a private doctor is referred to the Orthopædic Clinic. Out of 33 cases of rickety deformity 6 ceased to attend for treatment, 16 were improved and 11 remedied at the end of the year.

OTHER DEFORMITIES

Thirteen infants and 14 older children were referred to a private doctor, a hospital, an ultra-violet ray clinic, an orthopædic clinic, or received treatment from each of the last two clinics. Four failed to complete treatment, 7 were unchanged, 12 improved and 4 remedied at the end of the year. In cases of deformity the mothers greatly value the opportunity of obtaining specialist advice at the Orthopædic Clinics.

TEETH.

Seventy-one of the older children received dental treatment. Unfortunately the mothers often only think of obtaining dental treatment when a child is actually suffering from toothache.

OTORRHŒA.

Nearly all the cases in infants clear up, at any rate for the time being, if the mother carries out treatment regularly at home, but in older children the results are not quite as satisfactory. There were no cases of serious complications this year either in infants or older children.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

A very large proportion of the cases are of a mild character. Thirty cases in all were referred to private doctors or to hospital. One child died from pneumonia.

EYE DEFECTS.

The great majority of defects under this heading are cases of blepharitis or conjunctivitis.

Fifty-seven cases of squint were seen at the Centres. Seven of the children with squint were under one year of age. Of

these cases, two left the district, 3 were kept under observation, two of which improved and one was remedied ; 2 obtained spectacles one from hospital and one from an eye clinic.

Of the 50 cases in children of over one year of age 37 were seen at one or other of the Eye Clinics and glasses ordered in each case. The Health Visitors spare no effort in trying to bring home to the mothers the necessity for early treatment in cases of squint ; the mothers unfortunately are often very unwilling to bring the children at once to a clinic because they think the child will outgrow the squint and prefer to wait till the child is of school age.

The question of the provision of Clinics for remedial eye exercises in the treatment of squint and of defective vision in one eye resulting from squint, has received much consideration. The difficulty is that to have a chance of success such treatment must be of an individual nature, must be given daily by a skilled worker, probably a doctor. The child's co-operation and that of the mother must be obtained, the apparatus is expensive and up to the present the treatment is in an experimental stage. The future developments of such treatment elsewhere will be watched in order to try it in suitable cases when it becomes practicable.

MENTAL DEFECT.

Six mongols were under treatment at Clinics during the year ; the mental condition was unchanged in one, and thought to have improved to some extent in the remaining five cases. The results of treatment, even when begun in infancy, are as yet disappointing.

ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

There were 45 children attending the Clinics suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, in 24 of which operative treatment was carried out during the year.

In addition to the children who attended the centres in Lindsey 42 children resident in the County were under treatment for various minor complaints at the centre provided by the Lincoln Corporation.

VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS TO INFANTS AND CHILDREN UP TO 5 YEARS OF AGE UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH ACTS.

The County Council is the authority for the administration of the above Acts.

The number of births notified in the County in 1932 was 3,832, being 3,685 live births and 147 still-births. The number of registered births was 4,037. The percentage of unnotified births was therefore 5·07 of those notified. This is the lowest percentage of unnotified births which there has been in the County in any year, the corresponding figure for 1932 being 9·03. The number of still-births is one less only than last year.

The total number of home visits made by the Health Visitors to infants and children under 5 was as follows :—

Visits to children under 1 year of age—

First visits	..	..	4,621
Total visits	..	..	29,437

Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5

years	Total visits	..	..	27,778
<hr/>				

57,215

Making in all 57,215 visits as compared with 50,531 last year.

In previous years the list of visits has been made under the heading of visits by Part-time Health Visitors, and visits by Whole-time Health Visitors. This year the distinction has not been made because from the beginning of April all the Health Visiting has been in the hands of full-time Health Visitors directly responsible to the County Council. It is satisfactory that the total number of visits under the new arrangement is larger than in the preceding year.

The visits made by the Health Visitor to every home form the basis of all that is done for children up to 5 years of age. If the child's health or manner of life is unsatisfactory she advises the mother and where necessary recommends the calling in of a private doctor or taking the child to an Infant Welfare Centre. The visits give to the Health Visitor intimate knowledge of home conditions in the county and an influence with the mothers which is of immense advantage in all future dealings with the child after reaching school age.

Nine cases of neglect were referred to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

CENTRE	Name	NEW CASES			OLD CASES			TOTALS			SESSIONS		AVERAGE Mothers Children
		Mothers	Infants	Children	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Mothers	Total Children	Total No.			
										26	32	41	
Ashby	..	127	89	70	707	564	357	834	1080	26	28	32	32
Barton-on-Humber	..	91	59	46	1377	679	883	1468	1667	52	22	28	28
Belton	..	43	24	24	136	73	101	179	222	27	7	8	8
Brigg	..	151	98	73	1072	561	681	1223	1413	51	24	24	28
Burringham	..	53	40	18	172	165	71	225	294	26	9	11	11
Caistor	..	41	26	25	656	301	395	697	747	51	13	15	15
Cleethorpes	..	482	387	349	6208	4028	2665	6690	7429	58	115	128	128
Crosby	..	275	182	132	2033	1273	719	2308	2306	51	45	45	45
Crowle	..	22	28	9	627	407	246	649	690	30	22	22	23
East Halton	..	26	16	14	301	124	254	327	408	27	12	12	15
Friskey	..	37	26	40	150	88	151	187	305	15	12	20	20
Fulstow	..	8	4	7	12	8	20	25	25	3	7	7	8
Gainsborough	..	330	273	189	3401	2170	1718	3731	4350	64	58	68	68
Horkstow*	..	44	19	42	370	192	298	414	551	26	15	21	21
Haxey	..	10	9	7	38	37	38	48	91	22	2	4	4
Horncastle	..	79	43	63	877	252	831	956	1189	51	19	23	23
Immingham	..	32	23	7	419	269	257	451	556	25	18	21	21
Keelby	..	5	5	2	353	82	289	358	378	22	16	17	17
Kirton Lindsey	..	24	24	6	243	187	156	267	373	26	10	14	14
Laceby	..	10	8	3	236	177	126	246	314	22	11	14	14
Limber	..	12	7	12	170	38	166	182	223	25	7	9	9
Louth	..	144	66	2271	1559	1345	2457	3114	52	47	60	60	60
Market Rasen	..	40	39	13	304	201	140	344	393	26	13	15	15
Munby*	..	18	15	8	53	11	55	71	89	10	7	9	9
Mablethorpe	..	18	15	4	191	136	80	209	235	20	11	12	12
Saxilby	..	25	26	8	461	238	338	486	610	26	19	24	24
Scunthorpe	..	313	222	180	2037	1436	986	2350	2824	48	49	59	59
Skegness	..	67	103	58	2479	1589	1225	2546	2975	52	49	57	57
Spilsby	..	36	23	28	371	175	338	407	564	44	9	13	13
Sutton-on-Sea	..	45	30	16	287	177	105	332	328	27	12	12	12
Ulceby	..	18	12	6	488	189	398	506	605	24	21	25	25
Wainfleet	..	33	33	23	297	216	176	330	448	19	17	24	24
Waltham	..	71	52	43	582	298	439	653	832	26	25	32	32
Wintringham	..	38	34	12	351	272	150	389	468	28	14	17	17
Total	..	2810	2138	1603	29730	18172	16183	32540	38096	1102	—	—	—

GRAND TOTALS.
OLD CASES.Mothers
Infants
ChildrenNew Cases
Old Cases
Mothers
Infants
ChildrenNew Cases
Old Cases
Mothers
Infants
Children6551
64085

64085

70636

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of children registered as being taken for gain by persons other than their parents and who, therefore, come under the provisions of the Acts, is shown in the following table :—

No. on register 1st Jan., 1933	New cases during the year	Removals and any children taken off the register.	No. on register 31st Dec., 1933	Deaths	Total visits paid.
78	28	26	80	Nil.	721

The arrangements for supervision remain unaltered from last year. The Health Visitors being the Infant Life Protection Visitors under the Act. The rule is that the Visitor should make a monthly routine visit of inspection to each child apart from any visits which may be required because of special circumstances. Very little serious illness of any sort has been reported amongst the children during the year. A child of 11 months of age was found to have one leg shorter than the other. The case was referred to the orthopædic surgeon and operated upon by him. Another child was admitted to the Harlow Ward Orthopædic Hospital because of deformity resulting from an attack of poliomyelitis. A baby was found to be unsuitably fed from an unsatisfactory form of bottle and the conditions were remedied after advice from the Health Visitor.

Two children were adopted by the foster parents during the year and one child was transferred to the National Children's Home.

DENTAL SERVICE.

The dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age has been carried out on the same lines as last year. The following is an epitome of the work done :—

Mothers—

No. of mothers inspected	..	..	..	458
,, „ treated	..	..	..	530
No. of extractions	..	..	..	4763
No. of fillings	..	..	..	91
No. of administrations of local anaesthetics				1149
„ „ general	„			144
No. of dentures supplied		150	complete sets	
		47	partial sets	

Children under 5—

No. of children inspected	184
„ treated	167

Five additional children attended the dental Clinic at the Lincoln Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Dr. A. F. Miller, the dental surgeon for the south-eastern district of the County, resigned her position in March and her place has been filled by G. H. Tapper, L.D.S.

The arrangement made in 1931, by which the mechanical work in connection with the supply of artificial teeth is done at the Central Office by a dental mechanic engaged for the purpose, has worked economically and satisfactory.

The numbers of mothers and children treated during the year are a little larger than in the preceding year, but there is no very great change.

Miss Garside (Cleethorpes District) has found in children under 5 sent to her for treatment decidedly fewer with really septic mouths than last year, but Miss Waddell (Scunthorpe District) states that "children under 5 still have the same deplorable septic mouths."

Miss Waddell comments on the difficulty of persuading some of the mothers to accept treatment other than the extraction of painful teeth, and she and Mr. Ovey (Lincoln District) both emphasize the need for further education of women as to the importance of the preservation of the teeth. The haphazard attendance of some of the women also leads to difficulty.

On the whole there can be little doubt that the dental service for the mothers is one of the most valuable parts of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. Many of the women suffer from extensive pyorrhœa, which not only injures the general health but constitutes a definite danger at the time of childbirth and tends to lessen, after the birth of the baby, the mother's power to breast feed the child. Moreover, the woman who has realised the value of dental treatment for herself is much more likely to value it for her children when it is offered under the school dental scheme.

DRYED MILK.

Dried Milk has again been supplied by the County Council under the same conditions as last year for the use of nursing and expectant mothers, such infants as cannot be breast fed, and children under 5 years of age.

The following figures show the expenditure on dried milk sent to Centres or to village distributors for the year ended December, 1933 :—

Total cost of milk £	2925	14	4
Cost of milk supplied free, or at less than cost price £	791	1	6

The cost of milk supplied at below cost price last year was £894 1s. It will be seen that the total amount of milk supplied was slightly greater than last year but the loss to the County Council was about £100 less. This change is satisfactory and undoubtedly denotes some diminution in unemployment in the County.

MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

Classes have been held at Brigg, Cleethorpes, Gainsborough, Market Rasen, Louth, Scunthorpe and Spilsby on the same lines as in previous years.

These practical classes in Mothercraft are very popular with the girls and at Cleethorpes, where only a comparatively small proportion of the large number of girls of school leaving age can attend the class; the Health Visitor reports that there is keen competition for admission. The fact that the girls who attend take it in turns to help at the nearest Infant Welfare Centre adds to the interest and usefulness of the instruction given.

MATERNITY HOMES.

The County Council have provided two Maternity Homes, one at Cleethorpes and one at Scunthorpe. The number of beds is the same as last year, 16 at Cleethorpes and 12 at Scunthorpe. Two hundred and ninety-six cases were admitted to the Home at Cleethorpes during the year and 245 at Scunthorpe.

Maternity cases including Ante-Natal and non-septic Post-Natal cases are also sent to the Lincoln Maternity Home, the Maternity Department of the Louth Hospital, the Market Rasen Cottage Hospital and to Edenfield Maternity Home, Doncaster. The number sent to these Institutions was 79.

Septic cases are admitted to the Isolation Department of Edenfield Maternity Home, to the Brumby Isolation Hospital, to the Lincoln City Fever Hospital, and to the Scarthoe Isolation Hospital. The total number admitted last year was 22.

Beds for Maternity cases in Public Assistance Institutions are provided at Brigg, Gainsborough and Spilsby, and 37 cases in all were dealt with.

A total of 657 cases have been admitted during the year to Maternity Homes and Institutions in part or in whole at the expense of the County Council. This number includes 31 for Ante-Natal and 11 for Post-Natal treatment only. The corresponding figures for last year were 659 cases including 5 for Ante-Natal and 2 for Post-Natal treatment. The table on page 38 gives details in respect of the cases for 1933.

The number of admissions to the Scunthorpe Home was less than last year, being 245 as compared with 284 in 1932. The Home was overcrowded at times last year and this year the number of admissions has been restricted. Arrangements have been made with the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital for the admission of cases of incomplete abortion and miscarriage instead of to the Maternity Home. A Maternity Home with 30 beds is to be provided in the near future at Scunthorpe instead of the present Home which is altogether too small for the needs of the place.

A Maternity Home is much needed at Gainsborough and it has been decided to adapt the house formerly used as a Children's Home as a Maternity Home with 9 beds.

NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES REGISTRATION ACT.

There are 6 registered Maternity Homes in Lindsey including the Cottage Hospital at Market Rasen. These have each been visited 4 times during the year and a quarterly report submitted to the Committee.

Maternity Hospital Provision

	Maternity Homes		Public Assistance Institutions				Other Institutions	Total
	Cleethorpes	Scunthorpe	Brigg	Gainsborough	Horn-castle	Louth		
Number of cases admitted	296	245*	16	4	—	—	17	657
Average duration of stay (days) ..	14	13.82	16	53	—	—	67	30.8
Number of cases delivered by								
(a) Doctors ..	87	97	5	4	—	—	15	26
(b) Midwives ..	187	143	11	—	—	—	—	16
Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought ..	48	35	1	—	—	—	—	29
Number of cases notified as								
(a) Puerperal Fever ..	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia ..	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Number of cases of Inflammation of the Eyes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number of Infants not entirely breast fed ..	7	14	2	—	—	—	2	5
Number of Maternal Deaths ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	30
Number of Fœtal Deaths—								
(a) Still-born ..	12	12	2	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Within 10 days of birth ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	4	16

* Of these cases 31 received Ante-Natal Treatment only and 11 Post-Natal Treatment only.

REPORT ON ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics were held at Scunthorpe, Cleethorpes, Gainsborough and Louth under the same conditions as last year.

In addition to school children, on whose cases a separate report has been made, 14 adults and 100 children under 5 years of age were treated at one or other of the different Clinics.

The 14 adults made in all 192 attendances and the following table shows the diseases from which they suffered and the results obtained :—

Disease or Defect	No. Treated	No Change	Improved	Remedied
Debility	1	—	—	1
Fibrosis	1	—	1	—
Lupus	4	—	2	*
Tubercular Adenitis	2	—	1	1
Tubercular Adenitis and Malnutrition	1	—	—	1
Tubercular Fistula	1	1	—	—
Generalised Tuberculosis with local manifestations ..	1	—	1	—

* Two still under treatment and no result yet given.

Of the 2 cases of lupus one received general Ultra-Violet Ray treatment only and was treated locally with applications of carbolic acid. The other received general and local treatment and marked improvement was reported. The cases of tubercular adenitis and tubercular fistula all received both general and local treatment—as did the case described as generalised tuberculosis in which the patient had tuberculosis of the spine, a discharging sinus of the foot and had previously had lupus of the face, now healed.

The three cases of adenitis had all previously had surgical treatment; in the one of tubercular adenitis with malnutrition the results were very satisfactory in that glands which had appeared in the region of the operation scar totally disappeared.

The 100 children under 5 years of age made in all 1,326 attendances. The following table shows the results obtained—

Disease or Defect.	No. Treated	No change	Improved	Remedied
Marasmus	1	—	—	1
Chronic Malnutrition	31	9	16	6
Malnutrition following illness	2	—	—	2
Malnutrition with Anæmia	2	—	2	—
Anæmia	4	1	1	2
Chronic Debility and Debility with Anæmia	17	2	11	4
Debility following illness	1	—	1	—
Rickety Deformities with Malnutrition	2	—	2	—
Rickets	21	2	11	8
Rickets with Malnutrition or Anæmia	6	—	3	3
Rickets with Bronchitis	1	1	—	—
Rickets with Otorrhœa	1	—	—	1
Suspected abdominal Tuberculosis ..	2	—	2	—
Tubercular Adenitis with Malnutrition	1	1	—	—
Tubercular Synovitis with Malnutrition	1	—	1	—
Enlarged Glands ..	5	1	3	1
Dermatitis	1	—	—	1
Mental Defect ..	1	—	1	—

These results correspond with those of previous years. All cases of rickets responded to treatment if continued for any appreciable length of time; the two cases which showed no improvement had defaulted almost immediately and out of the 11 cases in which improvement rather than remedy occurred 3 had defaulted and 5 were still under treatment. In both cases of suspected abdominal tuberculosis the symptoms disappeared and the general health improved; one of

these cases was receiving milk daily at the Clinic while attending the Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic. The case of tubercular adenitis which showed no improvement had defaulted after 4 treatments.

CASES OF ANÆMIA.

So far as can be judged from the small number of cases under consideration, there seems no doubt that Ultra-Violet Ray treatment leads to an increase in the hæmoglobin contents of the blood in cases of anæmia. The hæmoglobin contents were tested before and after the beginning of courses of treatment in 32 cases excluding those in which the patient ceased to attend before the completion of at least one complete course. The results have been tabulated, grouping together cases which had the same hæmoglobin figure at the onset and calculating the average hæmoglobin figure for each group at the end of treatment. The following table gives the results obtained :—

No. Treated.	Hæmoglobin contents at beginning of Treatment.	Average hæmoglobin contents at and after Treatment.
1	30% of normal	60% of normal
6	50% „	70% „
12	60% „	75% „
11	70% „	87% „
2	75% „	87% „
—		
32		

In a few of the above cases anæmia was the condition specially treated, in others the anæmia complicated some other pathological condition.

In addition to the cases treated at the different County Council Clinics 7 cases of children under 5 were treated at the Sunlight Clinic in connection with the Lincoln Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. One hundred and four general applications and 30 local ones were given. The following table gives details as to the cases :—

Disease.	Definitely improved or cured.	Little or no improvement.	Did not complete course.
Alopecia ..	1	—	—
Tubercular Adenitis ..	1	—	—
Cervical Glands ..	1	—	—
Rickets	1	—	1
Anæmia	—	1	—
Marasmus ..	—	—	1
	4	1	2

ORTHOPÆDICS.

The Council's orthopædic scheme makes provision for the treatment and supervision of crippling defects in infants and children and also in adults when the crippling is due to tuberculosis. The services provided under the scheme are available for Public Assistance patients of all ages, requiring orthopædic treatment.

The following are the Orthopædic Clinics established in the County :—

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Attendance of Surgeon.	Day and Hour.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue ..	Monthly	Monday, 2.30 p.m.
Gainsborough, 1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street	Monthly	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.
Lincoln, County Council Offices, Newland	By arrangement	—
Louth, 32 Queen Street	By arrangement	—
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue ..	Monthly	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas ..	Monthly	Monday, 2.30 p.m.

Institutional treatment when required is provided chiefly at the Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, Nottinghamshire, where the County Council has reserved 8 beds, and also at the County Hospital, Lincoln. A few cases are sent to other Institutions when beds can be obtained.

Cases under Treatment at Orthopaedic Clinics during 1933

CLINIC	Rickets			Club Foot			Claw Foot			Flat Foot			Torticollis			Poliomyelitis			Paralysis			Tuberculosis			Other Defects			Defects which provided not to be Orthopaedic			Attendances			Total number of cases		
	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A				
Cleethorpes	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	6	15	-	3	2	2	3	6	11	9	-	-	-	18	44	6	38	103	10	151	68	-			
Gainsborough	..	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	2	2	1	10	-	1	1	-	1	2	3	12	22	3	2	-	21	48	6	64	118	19	201	76	-		
Lincoln	..	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	9	-	3	-	-	2	2	3	9	1	1	-	6	32	2	9	69	3	81	40	-			
Louth	..	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	-	3	9	-	-	2	7	15	13	5	-	-	25	34	7	42	57	15	114	66	-	
Scunthorpe	..	-	1	-	8	4	3	-	1	1	7	-	1	6	21	-	2	1	2	1	9	10	23	26	2	4	-	36	82*	10	91	218	20	329	128	-
Spilsby	..	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	2	1	3	13	9	11	1	-	-	17	36†	13	50	101	28	179	66	-	
Total	..	-	6	-	21	9	13	-	5	6	16	3	7	17	76	-	12	3	26	44	73	90	12	7	-	123	276	44	294	666	95	1055	444	-		
Grand Total	6	21	22	5	22	10	93	12	73	163	19	443	1055																							

I—Infants.
S—School children.
A—Adults.

* 1 Case had 2 defects.
† 2 Cases had 2 defects each.

Attendances at Intermediate Orthopaedic Clinics during 1933.

T.B.
Non-T.B.

72
850

129
4573

—
—

Total
380
5423

Orthopædic Treatment in Institutions during 1933

INSTITUTION	Rickets			Spinal Curvature			Club Foot			Claw Foot			Flat Foot			Torticollis			Paralytic Poliomyelitis			Tuberculosis			Other Forms			Total		
	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	I	S	A	
Harlow Wood Ortho. Hosp.	..	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	8*	18†	-	1	4	15	18	37							
Lincoln County Hospital	..	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	6	-	1	1	1	7*	6†	26	10	33	33	6	72						
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	2	1	3	4	8						
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	3						
Gringley Children's Hospital	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	5							
Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4						
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Myrtle St. Hospital, Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Brumby Isolation Hospital	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Grimsby Borough Sanatorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Total	..	1	1	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	10	2	5	2	19	38	26	14	38	57	38	133				
Grand Total	..	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	14	7	-	59	40	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

* One case in both Harlow Wood and Lincoln County Hospital during the year.

† Three cases in both Harlow Wood and Lincoln County Hospital during the year.

I—Infants. S—School Children. A—Adults.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The number of persons whose names were on the Mental Defective Register at the end of the year was 661, of whom 620 had been classified after medical examination as being mentally defective and 41 had been reported from some reliable source as being mentally defective but had not been medically certified. Last year the number on the register who had been definitely certified was 610 as against 597 in the previous year. In addition, the number of feeble-minded children known to the Authority, for whom the Education Committee is responsible, is 133 this year and was 103 last year.

The methods of ascertainment are the same as in the preceding year. Every effort has been made to obtain information as to mental defectives in the area. Health Visitors, Relieving Officers and private persons have reported cases. In future, the case sheets of the Public Assistance Medical Officers will be another source of information.

As last year, the School Medical Officers examined cases found at the schools, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers children under 5 years of age. All other cases are examined by the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, who also sees all cases amongst children in which the diagnosis is doubtful and all remand cases.

It is always difficult and often impossible to find accommodation at suitable Institutions for cases requiring Institutional care, and feeble-minded persons, imbeciles and idiots have to be accommodated in Public Assistance Institutions alongside normal people. Fortunately, this state of things will be largely transformed as a result of the conversion of the Public Assistance Institution at Caistor for low-grade adult defectives, and when Harmston Hall can be opened for younger and for trainable cases. The Institution at Caistor is to be opened on 1st January, 1934, and will accommodate 36 men and 66 women. Work at Harmston Hall is proceeding actively under the Lincolnshire Joint Board, but it will probably not be ready for use till 1935.

During the last year the Health Visitors have inspected and supervised mental defectives in their own homes. Each patient is visited once in 3 months and more frequently if occasion arises. After each visit the Health Visitor sends a report as to the conditions found. The Visitors have done their work conscientiously and have taken much interest in the welfare of the cases. The whole scheme has worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 31st Dec., 1933

- (A) "Subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.
 (B) Who may become "Subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.

N.B.—No case is included under more than one heading of A or B.

	Males	Females	Total
A.—NUMBER OF CASES "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH"			
1. Under "Order":—			
(a) (1) In Institutions (excluding cases on Licence)			
Under 16 years of age ..	15	3	18
Aged 16 years and over ..	41	64	105
(2) On Licence from Institutions—			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	—	—	—
(b) (1) Under Guardianship (excluding cases on Licence)			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	4	1	5
(2) On Licence from Guardianship—			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	—	—	—
2. In "Places of Safety"			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	—	—	—
3. Under Statutory Supervision	171	171	342
Of whom, awaiting removal to an Institution	18	15	33†
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings:—			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2 (2))	—	—	—
(b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Relief:—			
(1) In Institutions	—	—	—
(2) Domiciliary	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise "ascertained"	—	—	—
B.—NUMBER OF CASES WHO MAY BECOME "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH":—			
1. In Institutions or under Guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 3:—			
(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers	5	—	5
(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others	—	—	—
2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom no action has been taken.	99	66	*165
3. Under Voluntary Supervision	7	14	21
Total	342	319	661

* 41 of these cases are awaiting classification.

† These figures are included in those under the heading of "Under Statutory Supervision."

OCCUPATION CENTRES.

There are 3 Occupation Centres for ineducable children, one at Scunthorpe under the care of Miss Atkinson, one at Cleethorpes under Miss Lawtey, and one at Gainsborough under Mrs. Robinson.

The number of children who have attended at the different Centres during the year are as follows :—

Scunthorpe, 16 children with a total of 4822 attendances out of a possible 6,514.

Cleethorpes, 12 children with a total of 2,856 attendances out of a possible 4,095.

Gainsborough, 16 children with a total of 4,588 attendances out of a possible 4,973.

The numbers are not large chiefly because low-grade mental defective children cannot safely travel any long distance, nor even a comparatively short distance through busy streets, without escort, and it seems that this difficulty of safe transport must always prevent an Occupation Centre from serving a wide area.

At the Centres the teaching is largely individual and the aim is to develop in each child such faculties as he or she possesses. The children are taught to be self helpful, to wash their hands, change their shoes, button their coats and when necessary to acquire clean habits. They are also taught to do any household work which is within their capacity and for which opportunity presents itself ; they learn to wash a table and to set it for a meal, to take the things away and wash them, and at Gainsborough some of the children learn to wash their own clothes. At all the Centres hand work is a prominent feature and some of the children can do saleable work though others never advance to this stage, and some only learn even to thread a bead on a string after endless patience and effort on the part of the Supervisor. Speech training is an important part of the work and a good many children improve considerably in this respect. Singing and marching to music are carried on at each Centre. At Cleethorpes, where the Centre is near to the recreation ground, the children can make use of the apparatus provided there, and this has been found helpful to some of those who are physically as well as mentally defective.

When possible the children are taught to read and write, to understand the meaning of numbers and to do little calculations, but these attainments are beyond the reach of most

of the children and are in any case of less importance than is practical training.

The Supervisors and outside friends have taken great pains to provide treats for the children. The great event of the year to the Cleethorpes children is the week they spend under the care of the Supervisor at Humberstone and they are found to improve wonderfully in health during their stay there. Many of the children come from very poor families and the dinners provided at Scunthorpe and the milk given at Gainsborough are very beneficial to them.

All children at our Occupation Centres are medically examined by the School Medical Officer.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930

There are arrangements whereby Lindsey patients can attend the Mental Out-patient Clinic held at Lincoln and Grimsby. The Clinic at Lincoln is provided by the County Hospital Authorities, while that at Grimsby is provided by the Corporation. Sessions are held weekly when necessary, and arrangements for the attendance of County cases are made through the County Medical Officer. Dr. J. A. Macarthur, Medical Superintendent of the Bracebridge Mental Hospital, Lincoln, is the Medical Officer in charge of both Clinics.

During the year seven County cases attended Clinics for examination and advice. Under the Mental Treatment Act eleven voluntary patients were admitted to the Bracebridge Mental Hospital.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The arrangements by which the Lindsey Blind Society carry out, on behalf of the County Council, the requirements of the Blind Persons Act, continue to work satisfactorily. The close co-operation between the County Council and the Society has been the means during the past two years of improving in a number of directions the services rendered to the blind.

Mr. W. G. Key's report as secretary of the Blind Society shows that there are 345 registered blind persons in the Administrative County as follows :—

Age				Number
0-5	..	..	..	3
5-16	..	..	..	13
16-21	..	..	..	13
21-50	..	..	..	78
50-70	..	..	..	125
Over 70	..	..	..	113

In addition to the above there are 75 persons whose sight is not so defective as to bring them within the definition of blindness in the Blind Persons Act, 1920, but who require the Society's supervision.

The Blind Society, on behalf of the Public Health Committee, administers domiciliary assistance to all necessitous blind persons. The average weekly number of such persons in receipt of allowances was 140 and the sum distributed to them during the year amounted to £1,552 16s. 9d.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE BLIND.

The Education Committee of the County Council provides for the education of blind children in special schools and for future training when school leaving age is reached.

At the end of the year 9 children were being maintained in these schools and 8 adults were undergoing training in Institutions undertaking this work.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The Blind Persons Act, 1930, provides for the care of persons already blind but makes no provision for the prevention of blindness. Local Authorities can, however, make such provision under the Public Health Act, 1925, and, of course, certain of the Medical and Nursing services for which local authorities are responsible, are directly or indirectly a means to this end. The treatment of eye diseases and defects under the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees are examples. So also is the treatment of venereal disease by the Public Health Committee. In connection with the treatment of ophthalmic neonatorum, the services of two nurses are available to undertake nursing and treatment under the supervision of the patient's doctor.

Lindsey Blind Society

TABLE I.—NO. OF PERSONS ON REGISTER, 1933.

	0—5	5—16	16—21	21—50	50—70	Over 70	Unknown	Total
3		13		78	125	113	—	345

TABLE II.—AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—50	50—70	Over 70	Unknown	Total
72		13	17	73	110	56	4	345

TABLE III. (a) EMPLOYMENT AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

Employed	Trained but Unemployed	Under Training	Trainable	Unemployable	Total
108	3	8	2	208	329

Lindsey Blind Society

TABLE III. (b)—OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED.

		TOTAL.	108
1	Agents, Collectors, etc.	Basket and Canes Workshops.	10
1	Boots Repairs.	Brush Makers.	6
2	Carpenters.	Clergymen.	4
1	Clerks and Typists.	Telephone Operators.	—
21	Dealers, Tea Agents, Shopkeepers.	Domestic Workers.	4
1	Farmers.	Farmers.	—
—	Hawkers.	Home Teachers.	—
33	Knitters.	Labourers.	2
—	Massage.	Matt Makers.	—
66	Musicians and Music Teachers.	Mattocks Makers.	—
1	Newswenders.	Net Makers.	—
7	Poultry Farmers.	Schoolmasters.	—
—	Photostereos.	Steamstresses and Upholsterers.	—
4	Straw and String Bag Makers.	Tuners.	—
5	Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous.	5

TABLE IV.—PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVES.

Mental (a)	Physical (b)	Deaf (c)	Combination of a, b, & c	Total
10	19	9	8	46

TABLE V.—SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16).

	Mental (a)	Physical (b)	Deaf (c)	Combination of a, b & c	Total
Normal					
9	1	1	—	2	13

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The general arrangements for providing medical and surgical assistance for the necessitous sick in their homes remain unchanged.

During the year Drs. V. G. Best, J. W. Hunt, S. Erdheim, D. J. O'Ryan, J. E. Sharpley and T. A. F. Tyrell, resigned, and Drs. W. T. L. Boulton, T. P. Yates, F. W. S. Mann and J. B. McFarland died.

The following were appointed to fill the vacancies: Drs. F. Martyn, W. P. Roe, A. McBeth, C. M. Elliott, W. L. Anderson, F. H. Smith, A. S. Paterson, H. H. Thompson, J. L. Taylor and A. J. Fennell.

The weekly average number of patients in receipt of medical out-relief during the year was 207.

INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE IN
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS, 1ST JANUARY,
1934.

Institution	Infirmary Beds	Beds for Inmates not requiring Treatment
Horncastle (Children's Homes)	—	144
Spilsby	75	98
Gainsborough	46	83
Brigg	102	116
Louth	57	74
Total	280	515

SUMMARY OF CASES IN RECEIPT OF INSTITUTIONAL
RELIEF, 1ST JANUARY, 1934.

	Infirmary Cases	Others
In Institutions in Lindsey	226	324
Lindsey Cases in Institutions be- longing to other Authorities ..	13	—
In Children's Homes in Lindsey ..	—	30
Lindsey Children in Children's Homes belonging to other Authorities ..	—	44
Total	239	398

In Special Institutions or Training Homes ..	28
In Convalescent Homes or Special Hospitals ..	7
In County Mental Hospitals	619
Boarded-out Children	†120
Casuals	95

† Includes 10 chargeable to Lindsey, but resident in other areas.
Also includes 17 resident in Lindsey but chargeable to other
Authorities.

Institutional Relief.
Accommodation and Patients in Hospitals or Infirmaries on 31st December, 1933.

Institution	No. of available beds	Beds occupied										Cases maintained by P.A.C. in Special Homes or Hospitals	
		Medical and Surgical *B					Chronic Sick					Vacant Beds	Children
		*A		Men		Women	Men		Women	Men			
		Wds	Men	Women	Children	Men	Children	Women	Men	Children	Women		
(a) LINDSEY													
Spilsby	..	11	34	38	3	..	..	..	23	34	3	10	4
Gainsborough	..	11	23	21	2	..	..	..	17	18	2	6	3
Brigg	..	11	40	45	17	5	7	..	31	31	..	3	7
Louth †	..	4	26	29	2	13	16	..	3	8	..	9	5
Total	..	37	123	133	24	18	23	14	..	74	91	5	..
(b) OUTSIDE													
Grimsby	2	2	2	..	..
Lincoln	2	1	..	..	..
Other Authorities	2	2	..	..	..
Total	4	6	3	..	..
Grand Total	..	37	280	280	68	..	..	..	170	..	1	..	..
												54	7

* A—Lindsey Cases. B—Cases from outside Authorities.

† No. of Wards reduced on account of building operations. 4 wards in the house being used temporarily for sick patients.

Classification of Mental Patients in Institutions on 31st December, 1933

Institution	Mental Defectives				Epileptics and Harmless Lunatics				Patients in Mental Hospitals			
	*A		*B		A.		B		A		B	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) LINDSEY												
Spilsby area	..	2	..	..	5	1	..	..	41	40	2	..
Gainsborough area	3	7	..	..	39	60	..	..
Brigg area	2	4	..	92	82	3	..
Louth area	33	48	..	..
Caistor area	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	..	..
Cleethorpes area	26	47	3	..
Welton area	4	15	..	..
Horncliffe area	19	27	..	..
Total	..	5	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) OUTSIDE Other Authorities												
Total

No special beds are set apart for the use of Mental Defectives. They are with few exceptions in the body of the house and not in the hospital.

* A.—Lindsey Cases. B.—Other Cases.

Institutional Relief.
Accommodation and Cases other than in Infirmaries or Hospitals (and excluding Casuals).

Institution.	No. of beds available.	Beds Occupied.						Cases in Special Institutions or Homes.					
		Healthy Children & Infants			Mental Cases.			Others.			Vacant Beds.		
		A	B	A	B	A	B	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Children
(a) LINDSEY													
Spilsby (a)	..	55	32	11	22	5	1	22	2	..	..	3	3
Gainsborough (b)	..	49	34	7	3	3	7	33	18	..	..	13	2
Brigg (b)	..	67	28	21	28	..	..	62	18	..	..	5	3
Louth	..	34	40	..	..	2	4	..	..	22	15	..	..
Caistor*	..	..	5	8	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
Children's Homes													
Horncastle ..	..	..	..	64	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Total ..	210	142	96	83	15	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) OUTSIDE													
Grimsby	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Authorities..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	210	142	96	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								37				234	94

A.—Lindsey cases. B.—Others

* These were P.A. Cases awaiting Certification under M.D. Acts. The remainder of the Caistor Institution was utilised for Certified M.D.'s, and these have not been accounted for in this table although the Institution will not actually be appropriated until 1st January, 1934.

(a)—15 children occupying male and female beds.

(b)—7 children occupying female beds.

LIST OF ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO INSTITUTIONS DURING 1933.

The Public Assistance Committee has again carried out during the year a number of alterations and improvements to the various Institutions under their administration.

BRIGG INSTITUTION.—Provision of bathroom at Nurses' Home.

CAISTOR INSTITUTION.—Provision of refrigerator.

GAINSBOROUGH INSTITUTION.

Infirmary Block.

New bathroom.

New sluice sinks.

New W.C.'s to bathroom annexes and drainage thereto.

New lavatory basins in bathrooms.

Main Building.

Repairs and renewals.

HORNCastle INSTITUTION.—Alterations and additions to existing buildings.

New Cottage Homes and Laundry.

LOUTH INSTITUTION.—Alterations and additions to Infirmary (North Block).

SPILSBY INSTITUTION.—Repairs and Decorations.

GAINSBOROUGH CASUAL WARDS. Alterations and additions.

HORNCastle CASUAL WARDS.—Alterations and additions.

MARKET RASEN CASUAL WARDS. Alterations and additions.

There has been a general overhaul of fire appliances in all Institutions.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

The following table shows the number of Boarded-out Children in the County :—

No. on Register 1st Jan., 1933	New Cases	Taken off Books and Removals	No. on Register 31st Dec., 1933	Deaths	Total visits paid
108	6	23	91	Nil.	928

The arrangements for the supervision of these children are unchanged from last year. The immediate supervision of the children in the homes and the inspection of any home suggested for the reception of a boarded-out child are carried out by the Health Visitors. As last year all reports on visits paid to Boarded-out Children by Health Visitors are sent in the first place to me and are forwarded to the Public Assistance Officer with any comments or suggestions which may arise out of them.

On the whole the homes have been satisfactory and the children have done well. The Health Visitors supervision has been careful and detailed. Some cases of serious illness have occurred. One child suffering from phthisis was sent to Branston Sanatorium, another child was discharged from Branston during the year and remains under dispensary supervision.

Three of the children under supervision are mentally defective. Admission for one of them into a special school was obtained during the year.

It will be a great help next year in dealing with the children that in any case of difficulty there will be the possibility of removing the child to the County Council Children's Homes, at Horncastle, which are to be opened at the beginning of 1934.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTY.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The majority of the rural districts and a few of the smaller urban districts in the County are dependent as to their source of supply on rain water collected from the roofs or on surface wells. Most of these supplies are unfit for drinking purposes at any time. It is only to be expected, therefore, that during the summer months and particularly after prolonged periods of drought an acute shortage of water will be experienced in these areas. In 1929 there was a very serious shortage in the Isle of Axholme and in parts of the Brigg and Gainsborough rural districts, and also in parts of the rural districts of Horncastle, Spilsby and Sibsey. In the year under review which has been one of exceptional drought the shortage has been even more marked in these areas and has been felt in all the rural districts in the County and unfortunately the District Authorities were in no better position to meet it than they were when it occurred four years ago.

It is not that the District Authorities are not anxious to provide an adequate and wholesome supply of water for the inhabitants of their areas. Time and again schemes have been brought forward and have been turned down on the grounds of cost. Owing to the low rateable value and the great lengths of unproductive mains carrying the water from village to village, the provision of a public water supply in a sparsely populated rural district is, compared with an urban area, a very expensive business and is more than most rural districts, in this area, at any rate, can undertake. It would seem that unless some substantial assistance is forthcoming from outside sources there is little hope of the water problem in this area being solved for some considerable time.

Various conferences have been held during the year between the County Council and the urban districts of Scunthorpe and Brigg, and the Brigg rural district with a view to establishing a joint water board for the districts concerned, and it has been decided to promote a bill in Parliament for the purpose. The suggestion is that the Board should supply water in bulk to each of the constituent Authorities and that each district Authority should be responsible for the distribution of the water in its own area.

The trial bore at Crowle which has been sunk to 1,200 feet has had to be abandoned owing to the extreme hardness of

the water. Had this bore proved satisfactory it was hoped that it would have supplied not only the Crowle Urban District but also a considerable portion of the Isle of Axholme Rural District. Following its failure a conference was held towards the end of the year between the County Council and the Crowle Urban District and the Isle of Axholme and Gainsborough Rural Districts, when various schemes to supply the whole of the geographical Isle of Axholme were discussed. A joint Water Committee consisting of representatives of the foregoing Authorities was eventually formed to fully investigate all the alternative schemes and to make, after obtaining expert advice, a recommendation as to the scheme to be adopted.

Little or no progress has been made in regard to the provision of any satisfactory water supply for the fen area in the south of the County. The Boston Corporation have now obtained the necessary power to enable them to take water from a bore at Fordington subject to a limit as to the amount of water that may be taken and to a condition that they should supply water to the Authorities in South Lindsey.

RIVER POLLUTION.

In connection with the Hydrographical Survey of the River Trent, observations on the Lindsey portion of the river were as usual carried out in July and September. The collection and examination of samples at various points were undertaken for the County Council by Dr. J. B. Firth, University College, Nottingham. The results are given in the accompanying Tables.

River Trent Survey, 20th July, 1933

Position	G.M.T.	Temp.	P.H.	Chlorine	Oxygen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	% Saturation
100 yards below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	15.15	21.0	7.5	10.8	0.879	0.060	102.2
Morton's Corner ..	15.40	21.0	7.5	10.9	0.800	0.095	93.0
Keadby Bridge ..	16.30	18.5	7.0	27.4	0.664	0.120	73.8
Keadby Bridge ..	17.30	18.0	7.0	30.2	0.588	0.130	64.6
100 yards below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	18.20	20.0	7.2	10.5	0.832	0.075	94.5

River Trent Survey, 21st September, 1933

Position	G.M.T.	Temp.	P.H.	Chlorine	Oxygen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	% Saturation
100 yards below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	15.30	17.0	7.0	9.5	0.692	0.055	74.4
Morton's Corner ..	15.45	17.0	7.5	9.75	0.660	0.085	70.9
Keadby Bridge ..	17.0	16.0	7.5	17.4	0.585	0.105	61.0
Keadby Bridge ..	17.45	16.0	7.8	18.2	0.540	0.100	56.2
100 yards below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	19.0	17.0	7.0	8.5	0.635	0.050	68.25

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Alteration and improvement to the sewage disposal plant have been carried out by the Borough Council at Louth, where new filters, humus tanks, and sludge lagoons have been installed.

In the Mablethorpe and Sutton Urban District new sewage works have been constructed at Mablethorpe, whilst new sludge beds and a new effluent channel have been provided at Sutton. In Mablethorpe, 4,220 yards of new sewer have been laid.

Considerable sewer extensions have also been carried out at Scunthorpe and Cleethorpes.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of privy or pail closets connected to water closets during the year was 247. There were also 112 privies connected to pail closets. The privy vault disappears very slowly. In the rural districts over 50 per cent of the houses have this form of insanitary convenience. In the urban districts where its continuance is especially objectionable and dangerous it is much too common. In the Borough of Louth there are still 372 houses with privy vaults. In Barton-on-Humber there are 201. In other urban areas the numbers are: Market Rasen 72, Horncastle 94, Alford 130, and Roxby-cum-Risby 26.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The returns of the district Sanitary Inspectors show that there are 355 registered slaughter houses in the administrative County, 101 in urban and 254 in rural districts.

Each slaughter house in the urban areas had an average of over 60 inspections during the year, whilst for rural slaughter houses the average number was 10. Adequate inspection in a rural area, having regard to the distances between the different slaughter houses and to the many other duties to be performed by the sanitary inspector, is not always an easy matter. Every carcase for human consumption should be inspected but this is not possible when as not infrequently happens slaughtering is done in two or more slaughter houses at the same time.

COWSHEDS.

The number of registered cowsheds in the County is 3,385. Considerable alterations and improvements in connection with these have been carried out in a number of areas but generally speaking the standard attained throughout the County is still not a high one. The most common defects are lack of ventilation and light, badly paved floors and absence of proper drainage.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931.

Since these Acts came into operation the County Council have had 168 applications for grants. In respect of 101 of the applications, grants amounting to £6,412 have been made or promised. No loans have been made under the Acts.

General Housing Conditions in the County.

Table showing number of new houses erected in the Urban and Rural Districts in the Administrative County, together with the number of houses inspected for defects and the action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

District.	New houses erected during the year				1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.					
					(i) By the Local Authority.		(ii) By other Local Authorities.		(iii) By other bodies or persons.	
			Total number.							
URBAN—										
Alford	—									
Barton-on-Humber	8									
Brigg	11									
Cleethorpes	193									
Crowle	25	20								
Gainsborough	72	50								
Horn castle	3									
Louth Borough	16									
Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea	82									
Market Rasen	11	8								
Roxby-cum-Risby	—									
Scunthorpe	427	50								
Skegness	161									
Winterton	38	16								
Woodhall Spa	10									
RURAL—										
Glanford Brigg	190	40			150	256	468	183	411	
Caistor	27				27	488	572	231	462	
Gainsborough	39				39	243	243	243	243	
Grimsby	75	9			66	624	709	23	44	
Horn castle	33	24			9	151	233	67	125	
Isle of Axholme	55	46			9	190	227	130	227	
Louth	51				51	261	—	73	105	
Sibsey	14				14	98	102	90	94	
Spilsby	111	14			97	254	396	88	198	
Welton	49				49	168	183	56	64	

(a) Slum Clearance

(1) (a) Total No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts).

(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) before) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.

(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

(a)

General Housing Conditions in the County—*continued.*

		2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.										3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.										
		No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.					(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.					(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.					(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.					
2	1	6	—	6	—	—	(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	(2) No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.					(a) By owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
179	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
3	83	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
330	288	35	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
93	98	69	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
30	—	46	—	(f)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
53	41	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
57	35	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
5	5	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
20	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
07	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
3	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
51	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
31	150	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
60	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
88	488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
23	53	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
05	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
61	156	—	6 (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.					(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				
32	86	—	17	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) By owners.					(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.				

(e) 1 also in hand

(d) 1 demolished and rebuilt.

(e) Unexpired.

(f) Notices unexpired.

(g) 7 Houses demolished by Owners in anticipation of formal action under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1929.

(h) To be executed in 1934

(i) 11 unexpired notices under Section 19.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

The inspection of dairy cattle under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is carried out by 10 part-time Veterinary Surgeons who are also employed under the Diseases of Animals Act and Tuberculosis Order. They work under the general control and direction of the Clerk of the Council.

In 1933 the number of premises inspected by the Veterinary Officers was 3,462 and the number of dairy cattle examined 16,123. Altogether 589 animals found to be suffering from tuberculosis were slaughtered during the year, viz., cows in milk 156, other cows 363, and other bovines 70.

The County Council has decided that in future dairy cattle are to be subject to a routine veterinary inspection twice a year instead of once as heretofore and necessary arrangements have accordingly been made with the Veterinary Inspectors.

Milk samples for bacteriological examination are taken by the police and forwarded direct to the Sheffield University Laboratory where they are examined both bacteriologically and biologically. There were 16 samples examined during the year in none of which was tubercle bacilli found.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There are 7 producers in the County licensed to produce graded milk. One is licensed by the Ministry of Health to produce grade "A" certified milk, while 6 produce grade "A" milk under license from the local district councils.

PROVISION OF MILK FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

As stated in last year's report the Education Committee of the County Council has inaugurated a scheme under which local managers can arrange for the supply of milk to schools. Each child may obtain 1/3 pint daily for 1d. and in a few instances teachers have been able to arrange for a free supply where the child is unable to afford the cost.

At the end of the present year in 72 schools the number receiving a daily milk ration was 1,939. At a further 82 schools 2,583 children were receiving a daily ration of one of the artificially prepared milks.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

Table showing the action taken during the year ended 31st December, 1933, in regard to each sample adversely reported on by the Public Analyst and showing what legal proceedings have been instituted and the result of proceedings, etc.

Report of Analyst for quarter ended	No. of Sample re- ferred to in Analyst's Report.	Description of Sample	Nature of Adverse Report.	Result of legal Proceedings	Fine	Remarks
31st March, 1933	W. 2418	Milk	24% fat deficient	Case dismissed	—	—
"	W. 2430	"	5% "	—	—	Vendor warned
"	W. 2436	Butter	35% excess water	—	—	No action
"	W. 2440	Milk	10% extraneous water	Convicted	£2 £1 5s. 6d. Costs 10/-	—
"	S. 1444	"	7½% "	"		—
"	A. 64	"	3½%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	A. 65	"	10%	Convicted	10/-	—
"	A. 66	"	8½%	"	10/-	—
"	W. 2454	"	5%	"	—	Vendor Warned
"	G.G. 117	"	13½%	Case dismissed	—	—
30th June, 1933	W. 2477	"	3% fat deficient	—	—	Vendor Warned
"	W. 2488	"	4%	—	—	—
"	S. 1484	"	13%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	W. 2519	"	7% extraneous water	Convicted	5/-	—
"	W. 2507	"	10% fat deficient	"	£1	—
"	W. 5	"	15%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	W. 6	"	11%	"	—	—
"	W. 7	"	4%	"	—	Vendor warned
"	G. 785	"	3%	"	—	—
"	A. 17	"	3%	"	—	—
"	A. 18	"	14%	Convicted	10/-	—
"	A. 19	"	23%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	G. 792	Butter	2·5% excess water	"	—	—
"	G. 799	Milk	47% fat deficient	Convicted	£2	—
30th Sept., 1933	W. 37	"	3%	"	—	Vendor warned
"	G. 801	"	4%	"	—	—
"	G. 802	"	5%	"	—	—
"	G.G. 10	"	5%	"	—	—
"	G.G. 8	"	1·5% extraneous water and 4·5% fat deficient	"	—	—
"	A. 28	"	3% fat deficient	"	—	—
"	A. 33	"	14%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	G.G. 18	"	16%	Convicted	£2 10s.	—
"	G.G. 26	Butter	65% excess water	"	—	No action
"	G.G. 28	Milk	28% fat deficient	Case dismissed	—	—
"	G.G. 33	"	10%	Convicted	10/-	—
"	G.G. 37	"	10%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	G.G. 38	Mustard	8·5% wheat flour	"	—	No action
"	A. 52	Milk	26% extraneous water	Convicted	£2	—
"	A. 48	"	8% fat deficient	"	—	Vendor warned
"	S. 1517	"	6%	"	—	—
"	S. 1518	"	7½% extraneous water	"	—	—
"	S. 1519	Butter	2% excess water	"	—	—
"	S. 1522	Milk	5% fat deficient	"	—	—
"	A. 42	"	23%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	G. 831	"	14%	"	4/- Costs	—
"	G. 834	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	46·4% deficient in ethyl nitrite	"	—	—
"	G.G. 55	Milk	5½% extraneous water	"	—	No action
"	G.G. 58	"	8% fat deficient	"	—	Vendor warned
"	W. 62	Butter	1·07% excess water	"	—	—
31st Dec., 1933	G.G. 852	Milk	2½% extraneous water	"	—	—
"	G.G. 854	"	4%	"	—	—
"	G.G. 77	"	7% fat deficient "	"	—	—
"	G.G. 81	"	4%	"	—	—
"	A. 86	"	13%	Case dismissed	—	—
"	A. 95	"	5%	"	—	Vendor warned
"	G.G. 109	"	4%	"	—	—
"	G.G. 123	"	3%	"	—	—
"	W. 88	"	3% extraneous water	Convicted	10/-	—

CLEAN MILK COMPETITION.

The Grimsby Rural District Council is to be commended on the effort made to improve the quality of milk produced in the area. Apart from the routine advice and assistance given to producers throughout the year by their staff they have also organised a series of lectures on the subject of clean milk in the larger villages and have organised and carried out a clean milk competition during the first six months of the year. There is no doubt that as a result of the Council's policy the standard of production in this area has been very considerably improved during the past three years and it has been done at comparatively small cost to the Council and the producers. It has been observed time and again what excellent results can be attained by the small producers working under conditions far from ideal and with equipment largely improvised.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act is administered by the County Council through the Police in all the districts of the administrative County.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst in 1933, totalled 804, or 236 more than in the preceding year, as follows: 54 samples of butter, 8 of self-raising flour, 8 of bread, 19 of cheese, 17 of cocoa, 14 of coffee, 6 of jam, 38 of lard, 43 of margarine, 392 of milk, 23 of sugar, 10 of tea, 1 of vinegar, 7 of spirits, 24 of drugs, 4 of confectionery, 14 of cream, 7 of flour, 2 of mustard, 5 of wine, 5 of beer, 2 of tinned cream and 101 of other articles.

Fifty-one samples of milk were below legal limit, 5 samples of butter were found to contain excess water, 1 sample of butter was found to contain 8·5% wheat flour, and 1 sample of sweet spirits of nitre was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 46·4%.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The year under review has not in any way been unusual as regards the incidence of infectious disease. The number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations and under various other regulations and orders was 1,474 as compared with 1,418 in 1932.

SMALL-POX.

It is again satisfactory to record that there were no cases of small-pox notified in the County during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

The incidence of scarlet fever in 1933 was 1·22 per 1,000 of the population as compared with '92 in the previous year. The incidence rate is largely accounted for by the increased number of cases in the Scunthorpe and Gainsborough Urban Districts, in the rural districts of Gainsborough and Glanford Brigg. The disease has invariably been of a very mild type only one death occurring from this cause during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 118 cases of diphtheria notified which number is 8 less than that for the preceding year. There were 8 deaths from this disease giving a case mortality of 6·7%.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Ten cases were notified as compared with 7 last year and 26 in 1931. Seven of the cases occurred in rural and three in urban districts. There was one death.

MEASLES.

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable in the County. There were 14 deaths from this disease, 13 of which occurred in children of 5 years of age and under. It was found necessary to close 8 schools during the year on account of the prevalence of measles.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 401 cases of pneumonia notified. The number for 1932 was 367.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUEPERAL PYREXIA.

Eighteen cases of puerperal fever and 37 of puerperal pyrexia were notified in 1933 as compared with 17 and 19 respectively for 1932.

Deaths from puerperal sepsis totalled 5 and from other puerperal causes 7.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

There were 8 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 6 in urban and 2 in rural areas. Four deaths were registered during the year as due to this disease.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Thirteen cases were notified, 10 in rural and 3 in urban districts. There were 15 deaths attributable to the disease.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Four cases were notified. The annual number of cases of this disease has not exceeded 6 since 1930 when there was a serious epidemic and 76 cases were notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of this condition notified was 24 as compared with 27 in 1932 and 35 in 1931, the rate per 1,000 registered births being 5·9 as against 6·3 in the preceding year and 8 in 1931.

Of the total cases notified 17 were treated in their own homes and one in hospital. In 9 of the cases treated at home the Council's infectious diseases nurse undertook the nursing and daily treatment under the supervision of the patient's doctor.

Vision was unimpaired in 23 of the cases notified. The condition of the remaining case was not ascertained as the patient had left the district and could not be traced.

Table showing the distribution of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases in Urban and Rural Districts

SANITARY DISTRICTS	Total number notified											Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Poliomyleitis	Dysentery	
		Diphtheria and Membraneous Group	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Small-pox						
URBAN—																
Alford	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	42	3	1	-
Barton-on-Humber ..	17	2	1	1	-	-	-	7	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Brigg	27	12	3	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cleethorpes	133	9	8	16	-	1	6	28	15	-	2	5	42	-	-	1
Crowle	7	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Gainsborough	276	9	11	85	-	1	1	46	7	-	4	112	-	-	-	-
Horncastle	38	2	1	1	-	-	3	9	1	-	20	1	20	1	-	-
Louth	73	3	2	7	2	2	4	20	3	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
Mablethorpe	25	1	-	9	-	-	-	7	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
Market Rasen	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	239	14	26	55	-	8	5	40	19	-	3	3	66	-	-	-
Skegness	20	5	-	3	-	-	-	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Winterton	12	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Woodhall Spa	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
	881	61	53	186	3	12	20	175	54	-	6	13	294	3	-	1
RURAL—																
Glanford Brigg	147	18	15	31	3	-	2	27	17	-	1	32	-	1	-	-
Caistor	29	2	-	3	1	2	-	10	3	-	4	3	1	-	-	-
Gainsborough	86	5	5	34	-	1	2	14	9	-	1	4	10	1	-	-
Grimsby	31	2	-	9	-	1	1	7	5	-	-	3	1	2	-	-
Horncastle	74	-	5	19	-	-	1	22	5	-	-	-	21	1	-	-
Isle of Axholme	31	12	3	4	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Louth	60	4	4	12	3	-	2	12	7	-	1	-	13	2	-	-
Sibsey	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spilsby	94	6	7	14	-	2	4	22	11	-	6	22	-	-	-	-
Welton	34	8	1	11	-	-	3	6	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total for County ..	1474	118	93	324	10	18	37	303	120	-	8	24	401	13	4	1

Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified and the Attack Rate for each disease per 1000 of the population.

Disease.	No. of Cases Notified.	Attack rate per 1000 population
Small-pox	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Diphtheria	118	.44
Erysipelas	93	.35
Scarlet Fever	324	1.22
Typhus Fever	—	—
Enteric Fever	10	.04
Continued Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	18	.07
Puerperal Pyrexia	37	.14
Plague	—	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	303	1.14
" Non-Pulmonary ..	120	.45
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	.03
Poliomyelitis	4	.02
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	24	.09
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	13	.05
Dysentery	1	.004
Pneumonia	401	1.51
Malaria (contracted abroad) ..	—	—
 Totals	 1474	 5.55

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The scheme prepared by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, for the provision of adequate isolation hospital accommodation for the area was included in last year's report. It has not yet been approved by the Minister of Health and whether it will ever be adopted seems to depend on the result of consultations at present taking place between the Ministry and the District Authorities as to the possibility of the District Councils themselves providing satisfactory accommodation.

The County Councils Isolation Hospital at Brumby serves the urban districts of Barton, Brigg, Crowle, Roxby-cum-Risby, Scunthorpe and Winterton, and the rural districts of

Glanford Brigg and the Isle of Axholme. Patients from these areas are admitted on the advice of the local medical officers of health. During the year 109 patients were admitted to Brumby as compared with 100 in the previous year. In addition to the above the County Council arranged for the admission of 13 patients to the Scartho Isolation Hospital at a time when the cubicle block at Brumby was fully occupied by other patients.

Particulars of cases isolated are as follows :—

Hospital	Number of Cases isolated, 1933					Total
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Paratyphoid	
Brumby	70	30	5	4	—	109
Scartho	—	10	—	1	2	13
Total	70	40	5	5	2	122

BRUMBY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. H. Clarke, the Medical Superintendent, reports on the work of the Brumby Hospital as follows :—

Scarlet Fever Wards.

Seventy patients were admitted during 1933. Ten cases were treated with streptococcus (scarlatina) serum. Throughout the year the disease continued to be of a mild type. No complications occurred in the serum treated group. The following complications occurred in the non-serum treated group :—

Adenitis 4, rhinitis 2, otitis media 1, broncho-pneumonia 1, nephritis 3.

The cases treated with serum were admitted to hospital in an early stage of the disease, and had a relatively severe attack of fever and rash. In the remainder the symptoms and rash were less marked; a number of these cases were admitted in the stage of desquamation. The majority of complications were noted as occurring in the group which was admitted in the later stages of the disease.

These results emphasise the importance of adequate treatment of scarlet fever from the onset of the disease.

Early treatment of scarlet fever and the exhibition of serum, as shown by the results obtained during the past four years, are of value in lessening the severity of the attack and in diminishing the number of complications which may be expected to occur.

Cubicle Ward.

Thirty notified cases of diphtheria were admitted, all of which received serum treatment. One case proved negative and died from cryptogenic septicæmia.

There were three deaths, one being of an elderly adult who contracted hypostatic pneumonia from which he succumbed. The other two patients were admitted in a stage of the disease too late to render the administration of antitoxin effective ; the first died of haemorrhagic diphtheria and the second of late paralysis. The remainder of the cases were discharged cured : there were no complications.

Other Diseases.

The following cases received treatment in the cubicle ward during the year. Erysipelas 5, cerebro-spinal meningitis 4. One case of enteric fever admitted in 1932 was discharged cured. Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis died, one a few hours after admission to hospital ; the other was notified as suffering from scarlet fever and subsequently developed cerebro-spinal meningitis in a severe form. There was one death from erysipelas. The remainder of the cases admitted were discharged cured.

Adequate doses of anti-meningococcal serum were administered intrathecally and intramuscularly in all cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. No complications occurred. Streptococcus antitoxin (erysipelas) was administered to all cases of erysipelas.

Isolation hospital accommodation for small-pox is provided for the whole of the administrative County by the Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Small-Pox Hospital Board. The Board's hospital is situated at Osgodby and has at present 32 beds.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The Registrar-General requires two returns to be submitted annually for each Vaccination District, one in respect of successful primary vaccinations, and re-vaccinations performed by Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of Public Assistance Institutions, the other in respect of the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932.

Summaries of these returns are given in the accompanying tables from which it will be seen that out of 4,270 births, 635 of the infants were returned as having been successfully vaccinated, while in respect of 3,193 of the infants born in 1932 declarations of conscientious objection were submitted.

Administrative County of Lindsey (Lincolnshire)
Table respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1932, inclusive

Vaccination Officer's Areas.	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1932, Col. I.	No. of these Births entered by 31st January, 1934, in Cols. I., II., IV., and V. of the "Vaccination Register," (Birth List Sheets) viz.:—				Col. V. (See footnote)	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the V.O.'s of which have been apprised.	Removal to Districts unknown and cases not found	No. of Births remaining 31st Jan. 1934, neither entered in the "Vac. Reg." nor temporarily accounted for in "Report Book," 11	No. of Cer-tificates of successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received during 1932*	No. of Statutory Declarations of con-scientious objection received by V.O. during 1933	(See Footnote)	
		Col. I.	Col. II.	Col. IV.	No. of Statutory Declarations									
1	2	3	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1 Mr. A. S. Burkill ..	234	36	1	—	176	—	2	2	2	23	—	—	126	
2 Mr. C. W. Cray ..	1314	128	2	—	1042	2	75	5	15	101	4	1	1010	
3 Mr. G. Abraham ..	93	5	2	—	72	—	6	2	—	3	1	1	82	
4 Mr. F. W. Chesman ..	107	11	—	—	79	—	4	—	—	7	14	1	85	
5 Mr. F. Slingsby ..	754	135	6	—	497	—	31	5	29	51	—	5	477	
6 Miss W. J. Elliott ..	42	6	—	—	33	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	
7 Mrs. M. Raithby ..	61	13	—	—	46	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	27	
8 Mr. J. S. Goodwin ..	235	31	—	—	193	1	8	1	—	—	11	4	36	
9 Miss L. J. Gould ..	33	10	—	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	27	—	199	
10 Mr. C. H. Archer ..	55	14	—	—	38	—	3	—	—	—	6	2	27	
11 Mr. F. Vickers ..	392	27	—	—	334	—	17	4	—	3	7	4	41	
12 Mr. W. Smith ..	174	44	—	—	124	2	1	—	—	—	3	3	330	
13 Mr. J. H. Holmes ..	115	22	1	—	89	1	2	—	—	—	1	42	4	115
14 Mr. G. H. Belton ..	115	31	1	—	74	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	34	90
15 Mr. A. Rattenbury ..	260	47	—	—	181	—	22	—	—	—	7	2	22	1
16 Mr. J. N. Radford ..	286	75	1	—	193	—	12	—	—	—	2	3	39	65
Total ..	4270	635	14	—	3193	6	208	19	42	89	70	565	34	3051

NOTE.—(a) The total of columns 3 to 11 (excluding column 6a) agree with the figures in column 2. Children successfully vaccinated after Declaration of Conscientious Objection are included in column 6; the number of such cases is shown in column 6a. (b) Figures in columns 2 to 11 do not include re-registered births or cases of children born in other districts.

* Total in this column is the number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 actually received during the year *including* any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given *includes* the Certificates of successful primary vaccination of which copies have been sent to the Vaccination Officers of other districts. The number of Certificates for 1932 sent to other Vaccination Officers is shown in column 12a.

Table relating to children whose births were registered in 1932 showing percentages of successful vaccinations and certificates of exemption to total births after deducting the number of children who died unvaccinated.

Vaccination Officer's Areas				Percentage of successful vaccinations	Percentage of statutory declarations.
1	Mr. A. S. Burkill	..	..	16·43	80·36
2	Mr. C. W. Cray	..	..	10·33	84·10
3	Mr. G. Abraham	..	..	5·74	82·76
4	Mr. F. W. Chesman	..	..	10·68	76·69
5	Mr. F. Slingsby	..	..	18·67	68·74
6	Miss W. J. Elliott	..	..	15·0	82·5
7	Mrs. M. Raithby	..	..	22·03	77·96
8	Mr. J. S. Goodwin	..	..	13·70	85·02
9	Miss L. J. Gould	..	..	31·25	68·75
10	Mr. C. H. Archer	..	..	26·92	73·07
11	Mr. F. Vickers	..	..	7·2	89·06
12	Mr. W. Smith	..	..	25·43	71·67
13	Mr. J. H. Holmes	..	..	19·47	78·76
14	Mr. G. H. Belton	..	..	28·70	68·52
15	Mr. A. Rattenbury	..	..	19·75	76·05
16	Mr. J. N. Radford	..	..	27·37	79·44
Administrative County				15·63	78·6

TABLE showing the Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Public Assistance Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1933.

Vaccination Officers'	Areas.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of persons.			Number of successful re-vaccinat'ns of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
		Under one year of age.	One yr. and upwards	Total	
1 Mr. A. S. Burkill ..		24	2	26	2
2 Mr. C. W. Cray ..		78	5	83	3
3 Mr. G. Abraham ..		14	—	14	—
4 Mr. F. W. Chesman ..		93	4	97	—
5 Mr. F. Slingsby ..		57	6	63	3
6 Miss W. J. Elliott ..		18	3	21	2
7 Mrs. M. Raithby ..		33	3	36	2
8 Mr. J. S. Goodwin ..		44	5	49	5
9 Miss L. J. Gould ..		81	1	82	2
10 Mr. C. H. Archer ..					
11 Mr. F. Vickers ..					
12 Mr. W. Smith ..					
13 Mr. J. H. Holmes ..					
14 Mr. G. H. Belton ..					
15 Mr. A. Rattenbury ..					
16 Mr. J. N. Radford ..					
Total		442	29	471	19

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the statutory duty of every medical practitioner to notify within 48 hours to the District Medical Officer of Health any case of tuberculosis occurring in his practice. The District Medical Officer of Health is required to send to the County Medical Officer weekly, particulars of each notification received by him.

These notifications are made under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

From the table given below it will be seen that the total number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 485, of which 349 were pulmonary and 136 non-pulmonary cases. The number of new cases recorded is 67 less than that in 1932.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I. Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933, in the area of the County of Lindsey (Lincolnshire).

Age Periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis							Total* Notifications
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	25	17	15	17	31	165
Pulmonary Females ..	—	4	7	13	14	33	28	171
Non-pulmonary Males ..	4	10	10	10	8	2	12	144
Non-pulmonary Females ..	—	5	14	11	5	5	13	68
								59

* This column includes all duplicate notifications.

PART II.
NEW CASES of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, OTHERWISE than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	5	3	3	1	20
Pulmonary Females ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	11	4	2	—	4
Non-pulmonary Males ..	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	26
Non-pulmonary Females ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	11
												5

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated overleaf

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930—*continued.*

PART II.

Source of Information	No. of Cases		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Death Returns	From local Registrars .. ..	.. ..	18
	Transferable deaths from Registrar-General .. ..	.. ..	11
Posthumous notifications .. ..	.. ..	2	4
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths) .. ..	.. ..	15	1
Other Sources .. ..	.. ..	—	4
			—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1933, on the Registers of Notifications kept by District Medical Officers of Health in the County	1175	1044	2219	394	425	819	3038
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	6	6	12	3	3	6	18
2. Recovery from the disease	13	9	22	21	19	40	62
3. Death	68	72	140	14	9	23	163

DISPENSARY ORGANISATION.

At present there are ten tuberculosis dispensaries established in the County as follows :—

Name and Situation of Dispensary.	How often held.	Day and Hour.
Barton-on-Humber, 50 Holydyke ..	Weekly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Brigg, The Cedars, Bigby Road ..	Weekly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue ..	Weekly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Gainsborough, Gladstone Street ..	Twice Weekly	Tuesday, 10 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.
Horncastle, Rollestone House ..	Weekly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Lincoln, Beaumont Manor, Beaumont Fee ..	Weekly	Thursday, 10 a.m.
Louth, 32 Queen Street ..	Weekly	Friday, 10.30 a.m.
Market Rasen, 18 King Street ..	Weekly	Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue ..	Twice Weekly	Tuesday, 10 a.m.
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas ..	Weekly	Monday, 2 p.m.
		Friday, 2 p.m.
		Monday, 10 a.m.

On the 31st December, 1933, there were 1,638 persons whose names were on the dispensary registers.

The following tables give summary of the work carried out at the dispensaries during the year :—

Table showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1933.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	*109	102	37	23	24	23	21	—	133	125	60	44	362
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	10
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	67	41	43	196
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	*5	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	5	1	4	2	12
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	653
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	227	132	155	641
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Recovered ..	16	13	11	11	5	4	20	18	21	17	31	29	98
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	298	185	206	863
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on 31st December:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	474	392	145	144	94	115	144	120	568	507	289	264	1628
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	10
													1638

* These figures show a total of 2 less than appears in Table IV for 1933 due to inward transfers.

Table showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1933—*continued*

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January	1604	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	31
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	121	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	136
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	4625	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	27
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal	180	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	1056
(b) Other	526	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made	923† 112
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	5018	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	1
12. Number of "T.B. Plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December	296		

Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :—

Provided by the Council 10

Provided by Voluntary Bodies Nil.

† This figure includes 306 specimens which were examined in connection with the Branston Hall Sanatorium, Louth, Brumby and Gainsborough Tuberculosis Hospitals, the results of which were all made available for the Tuberculosis Officers in connection with the Dispensaries.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Council's Dental Surgeons undertake the dental treatment of tuberculous patients both at the dispensaries and in connection with the Council's Institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. Dentures are provided when necessary.

During 1933, 59 patients received treatment through the dispensaries, while 50 were treated at one or other of the Institutions. Complete upper and lower dentures were provided for 15 patients. Ten patients were supplied with partial dentures.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

On the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers, milk and eggs are supplied to necessitous cases. During the year 58 patients thus received extra nourishment for varying periods at a total cost of £141 5s. 10d.

OPEN-AIR SHELTERS.

The County Council have provided 95 shelters for the use of suitable tubercular patients. They are loaned on the advice of the Tuberculosis Officers and have practically been in continuous use throughout the year.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Recommendations for institutional treatment are made by the Tuberculosis Officers.

Women and children suffering from early pulmonary disease are sent to the Council's sanatorium at Branston where there are 68 beds available.

Institutional treatment for adult males suffering from early pulmonary tuberculosis is provided in sanatoria outside the County as and when beds are obtainable.

For acute and advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the Council has provided 14 beds at the Brumby Isolation Hospital and 12 at the Louth Tuberculosis Hospital. By an arrangement with the Gainsborough Urban District Council, 12 beds for advanced cases are available for County cases at the Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital, Gainsborough.

The County Council has no institutional provision for patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients in this class are accommodated in suitable hospitals outside the County.

The table on page 86 shows the number of patients under treatment or observation in the different institutions during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

PUBLIC (HEALTH PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was found to be necessary under the above-mentioned Act or Regulations during the year.

Table showing Institutions and the number of Patients under treatment or observation during 1933.

SANATORIUM OR HOSPITAL.	No. of Patients treated during the year.												Total Remaining in Institutions on 31st December.	
	Pulmonary.						Non-Pulmonary.							
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
(a) PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL—														
Branston Hall Sanatorium	61	40	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	
Brumby Isolation Hospital	28	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Louth Tuberculosis Hospital	20	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Public Assistance Institutions	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	
(b) OTHER INSTITUTIONS—														
Gainsborough Tuberculosis Hospital	28	11	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	13	
Grisley Children's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	11	
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	26	
Ipswich Sanatorium	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Kelling Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Lincoln County Hospital	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Papworth Hall, Cambridge	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Preston Hall, Aylesford	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hospital for Tropical Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	145	126	45	37	30	24	34	22	6	5	1	479

**Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December
in Institutions belonging to the Council**

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Branston Hall Sanatorium ..	33	35	—	—	68
Brumby Isolation Hospital ..	14	—	—	—	14
Louth Tuberculosis Hospital ..	12	—	—	—	12
Poor Law Institutions	3	—	—	—	3
Total	62	35	—	—	97

**Table showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year
in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the
treatment of Tuberculosis**

	In Institutions on 1st Jan. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on 31st Dec. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males	—	9	9	—
	Adult females	3	6	9	—
	Children	3	21	24	—
	Total	6	36	42	—
Number of definitely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment.	Adult males	44	126	100	12
	Adult females	39	107	96	20
	Children	48	83	75	2
	Total	131	316	271	34
Grand Total	137	352	313	34	142

Table showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council

	In Institutions on 1st Jan.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on 31st Dec.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	1	5	2	3
	Adult females	—	6	1	5
	Children	—	1	1	—
	Total	1	12	4	8
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	1	—
	Children	—	2	2	—
	Total	—	3	3	—
GRAND TOTAL .. .	1	15	7	8	1

Table showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		TOTALS.
	Stay under 4 weeks.	Stay over 4 weeks.	Stay under 4 weeks	Stay over 4 weeks.	
	M. F. Ch.	M. F. Ch.	M. F. Ch.	M. F. Ch.	
Tuberculous ..	— 1 —	1 — 1	1 — 10	2 4 3	4 5 14
Non-tuberculous ..	— — —	4 1 4	1 1 3	— 2 3	5 4 10
Doubtful	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
TOTALS	— 1 —	5 1 5	2 1 13	2 6 6	9 9 24

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Table showing in summary form the condition at the end of 1933 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Table showing in summary form the condition at the end of 1933 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

* In previous Tables 1 case of Abdominal Tuberculosis was inadvertently included under Other Organs

Table showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.										Grand Totals		
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months.			
		M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
; T.B. nus	Quiescent ..	11	6	2	11	16	7	3	3	26	2	1	3	27 26 38 91
	Not quiescent ..	7	13	1	7	8	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	16 23 3 42
	Died in Institution	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 2 1	5
T.B. is. up 1	Quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2 — 2
	Not quiescent ..	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3 7 10
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2 2 2
T.B. us. ip 2	Quiescent ..	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	6 4 10
	Not quiescent ..	2	2	—	10	4	—	9	2	—	2	—	—	23 8 31
	Died in Institution	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 2 3
; T.B. us. up 3	Quiescent ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 — 2
	Not quiescent ..	2	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	7 7 1 15
	Died in Institution	1	7	—	3	3	—	1	3	—	3	1	—	8 14 22
TOTALS (pulmonary)		26	39	3	42	37	10	16	15	27	11	6	3	95 97 43 235

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

es & nts	Quiescent ..	5	6	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	5	3	9 12 9 30
	Not quiescent ..	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4 2 5 11
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
xinal erans	Quiescent ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	1	1 9 11
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 1 1
	Died in Institution	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 1
heral nds	Quiescent ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1 3 3
	Not quiescent ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 1 1 1
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		10	10	17	2	2	2	—	2	5	5	5	10	17 19 34 70

CARE COMMITTEES.

Voluntary Committees for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis are in existence at Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe and Gainsborough, particulars of which have been given in previous reports.

Dr. W. B. Stott reports on the work of the Cleethorpes Committee during the year as follows :—

“The Cleethorpes Tuberculosis Care Committee during the year helped necessitous cases of tuberculosis in various ways, such as by giving milk and eggs, clothing, etc., to the extent of about £80.

Since 1928, the Committee have expended on relief to these cases about £400 and in addition have spent about £400 on the erection of the workshop and made a loan of £100 to the Work Centre, making a total expenditure of approximately £900.

The extension to the workshop was completed at the beginning of the year and together with a wood store, cost the Committee about £170.

The work of the “After-Care Work Centre,” or, as it is now called, the “Cleethorpes Appliance Industries,” showed progress during the year. The reason for the change of name was because it was found that the former name was not a suitable one to trade under.

At the end of the year, 7 male and 2 female patients were undergoing training, the main work consisting of making garden sheds, poultry houses, dog kennels, etc.

The primary object of the scheme, which is sometimes lost sight of, is to provide treatment at the Work Centre, where cases on their discharge from Sanatoria can attend and work for a certain number of hours daily for the benefit of their health. Treatment and training are thus combined and cases have the unique opportunity which they could obtain nowhere else of working only the number of hours they are fit to do. As their health improves, the number of hours work is increased until they are fit to return to their original occupation if that is available, or they can remain at the Centre, and when sufficiently skilled, earn their living there.

The total sales for the year ending 31st May, 1933, amounted to £510 and for the year ending 31st December, to about £700, which compares with £260 for the previous year.

In October, the Lindsey County Council kindly made a grant of £50 to the Work Centre, this amount to be used to augment the wages of the patients, as it was realised that, owing to their lack of skill and to their disability, the cases were still unable to turn out sufficient work to earn a living.

For the year ending the 31st May, 1933, the wages paid amounted to £82 and the total profit was £16. It might appear that the amount of profit should be greater, but one has to remember that the goods have to be sold at the market price, and as the men are not skilled carpenters, the time taken to make an article is considerably more than would be taken in an ordinary workshop. Another reason for the small profit was that too much wood was wasted owing to the mistakes in the work and not utilising the wood to the best advantage.

A balance sheet has been prepared for the eight months ending 31st January, 1934, and it would appear that these matters are being gradually righted.

With regard to the health of the patients, the majority have improved with the regular hours of work. One case, however, was losing ground, and had to be taken off work and admitted to a Sanatorium. It was not, however, because of the work that the disease became more active, but because he had been keeping too late hours at night and not getting the requisite rest. Some cases will not realise that they are sub-standard individuals and that they have to regulate their lives accordingly. The maximum number of hours that any case works per day is $6\frac{1}{2}$, so that there is no reason why sufficient rest cannot be obtained."

At Gainsborough, Dr. Macartney reports that patients have continued to receive valuable help from the Bacon Trust fund. The Committee meets monthly when the tuberculosis officer brings forward necessitous cases for consideration. The work of the Scunthorpe Care Committee, Dr. Clarke, the Tuberculosis Officer, states, has been carried out on the lines given in the report for 1932.

Each Care Committee has received a grant during the year of £10 from the County Council. In addition, the Council decided to make a grant of £50 to the Cleethorpes Care Committee to be employed in the augmentation of the wages of patients employed at the works centre.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Disease Clinics are held as follows :—

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Days Held.	Hour.
Cleethorpes, St: Hugh's Avenue	Thursday (for women only)	10.30 a.m.
Gainsborough, 141 Bridge Street	Monday (women) Wednesday (men)	10 a.m. and 2 p.m. 6 p.m.
Grimsby, 38 Queen Street ..	Monday	Males 4-30—6-30 p.m. Females 2—3-30 p.m.
	Tuesday	„ 4-30—6-30 p.m.
	Wednesday	Males 4-30—6-30 p.m. Females 2—3-30 p.m.
	*Thursday	Males 1-30—3-30 p.m. Females 10 a.m.— 11-30 a.m.
	Friday	Males 4-30—6-30 p.m.
Lincoln, Beaumont Manor, Beaumont Fee	Monday and Thursday (women)	10.15 a.m. and 9-45 a.m. resp.
	Monday and Thursday (men)	5 p.m.
Lincoln, 34 Newland	Tuesday (women)	10 a.m.
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue	Tuesday and Friday (men) Monday (women) Wednesday (women)	5.15 p.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m.

* By appointment only.

The Council made arrangements during the year for Dr. A. S. Plant, of Grimsby, to act in a consultant capacity in connection with the Council's Venereal Diseases Scheme. He will also generally supervise the work of the Clinics and for this purpose will visit the Clinics every three months.

Dr. Plant in reporting on his work in the Cleethorpes area states :—

"The greatest item of interest is the reduction of new cases of syphilis from 31 in 1932 to 18 in 1933. A specially satisfactory feature is that the reduction is chiefly in the early or contagious cases.

"It seems likely that in this area we are getting a grip on syphilis and that in future it may become a rare disease.

"Gonorrhœa cases are slightly up. The trouble with gonorrhœa is that it remains contagious for weeks even though treatment is given, whereas syphilis is rendered non-contagious in a few days under modern treatment."

The following is a summary of the work of the Clinics during 1933.

	Barton.				Cleethorpes.				Gainsborough.				Scunthorpe.				At Clinics provided by other Authorities.			
	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.
1. Number of persons who on 1st January were under treatment	2	—	4	—	10	—	14	7	21	—	18	6	19	—	62	—	*	*	*	*
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	*	*	*	*
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under 4)	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	45	4	—	13	22	9	—	54	59	21	—	44	59
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the Year under report, known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	4	2	15	—	19	52	28	—	36	29	30	—	120	59	21	—	44	59
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	—	—	1	2	2	—	6	41	1	—	6	28	2	—	51	59	*	*	*	*
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	6	—	5	—	15	—	*	*	*	*
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	*	*	*	*
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions or to care of private practitioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	6	—	*	*	*	*
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	2	—	3	—	11	—	8	11	22	—	17	1	20	—	40	—	*	*	*	*
	3	—	4	2	15	—	19	52	28	—	36	29	30	—	120	59	*	*	*	*
10. Number of cases of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
11. Out-patients attendances :— (a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	28	—	36	3	159	—	95	64	520	—	569	64	376	—	2405	143	31	10	—	—
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings	—	—	62	—	—	—	336	110	—	—	2075	46	—	—	2818	—	—	—	—	—
12. Number of doses of arseno-benzene compounds and other preparations given :— (a) arseno-benzene compounds	25	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	344	—	—	—	167	—	514	—	—	—
(b) bismuth	3	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	197	—	*	—	—	—
13. Specimens from persons attending sent to approved laboratory :— (a) Spirochaetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
(b) Gonococci	8	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	369	—	538	—	—	—
(c) Wassermann Reaction ..	1	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	46	—	329	—	—	—
(d) Others	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	28	—	222	—	—	—

* Figures not available.

S.—Syphilis.

S.C.—Soft Chancre.

G.—Gonorrhœa.

O.—Conditions other than venereal.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health :

WILFRID S. H. CAMPBELL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health :

ANNIE T. BRUNYATE, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers :

JOHN EDWARD GAINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

W. T. HENDERSON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

JAMES HAY CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

WILLIAM BETHUNE STOTT, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

JOHN CHARLES MACARTNEY, M.D., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. KERRIGAN, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

GERTRUDE D. MACLAREN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

VIOLET B. TULLOCH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

ELIZABETH FRANCES MILLER CLARK, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons :

HENRY K. OVEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

A. K. S. WADDELL, L.D.S.

AGNES F. MILLER, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S. (Left 7th March, 1933.)

KATHLEEN F. GARSIDE, L.D.S.

GEORGE H. TAPPER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 10th April, 1933.)

Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part time) :

E. J. BILCLIFFE, F.R.C.S. Ed.

Consultants under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations :

R. B. PURVES, D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S. Ed.

W. H. B. BROOK, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.

L. P. STEPHEN, M.B., F.R.C.S. Ed.

S. S. RENDALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. M. SHEPHERD, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed.

F. H. ROTHERHAM, M.B., L.S.A.

H. BARLOW, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Analyst :

ALEXANDER H. M. MUTER, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeons (Part time) :

J. W. BEAUMONT, M.R.C.V.S.
 A. J. HINES, M.R.C.V.S.
 W. W. LANG, M.R.C.V.S.
 E. PORTER-SMITH, M.R.C.V.S.
 J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.V.S.
 J. A. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
 R. SWABY, M.R.C.V.S.
 J. S. S. WOODROW, M.R.C.V.S.
 J. MACDONALD, M.R.C.V.S.
 G. WATKINS, M.R.C.V.S.

Superintendent Nurse and Inspector of Midwives :

Miss C. M. REYNOLDS.

Health Visitors :

E. E. JENKINSON, C.M.B.	G. FAIRHEAD, C.M.B.
VIOLET P. WALKER	E. BUCKLEY, C.M.B., H.V.'s Cert. of R.S.I.
CLARA CLARK, C.M.B.	M. A. RICHARDSON, C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I.
M. WALLER, C.M.B.	CLARA SMITH, C.M.B.
FLORENCE HERBERT, C.M.B.	A. M. YOUNG, C.M.B.
ANNIE GREEN, C.M.B.	N. HINCH, C.M.B.
T. GUINAN, C.M.B.	F. H. BULL, C.M.B., R.S.I. H.V.'s Cert.
L. LANGTON, C.M.B.	K. M. COHEN, C.M.B., R.S.I. H.V.'s Cert.
VIOLET ROGERS, C.M.B.	F. HUDSON, C.M.B., H.V.'s Cert. R.S.I.
E. CLARKE, C.M.B.	K. HARRISON, C.M.B., H.V.'s Cert. R.S.I.
J. SHEPHERD, C.M.B.	L. E. MALEY, C.M.B., H.V.'s Cert. R.S.I.
H. FISHER, C.M.B.	A. E. BICKERDIKE, C.M.B., H.V.'s Cert. R.S.I.
L. C. ROSE, C.M.B.	
E. N. SMITH, C.M.B. Cert. R.S.I.	
ANNIE DOHERTY, C.M.B.	
MINNIE TAYLOR, C.M.B. R.S.I. H.V.'s Cert.	
S. TURNER, C.M.B.	
M. POUND, C.M.B.	
L. E. TOWNSEND, C.M.B.	

Infectious Disease Nurses :

JEAN MCNEIL, V.D. Cert. ELLEN JONES, C.M.B. (part
W. LAWRENCE, C.M.B. time).

Orthopædic Nurses :

B. I. BAUSOR, C.C.M.M.G. JANET JONES, C.S.M.M.G.

Dental Attendants :

JANE BRIGGS
R. WHITE
BESSIE HUSSEY

MARJORIE BRUDENELL (left
15th March, 1933).
BETTY M. GIBBONS (com-
menced 1st May, 1933).

District Medical Officers of Health

District.	Name.	Qualifications.	Address.
URBAN			
Alford	G. A. Bosson	M.B. (LOND.), M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)	Hanby Hall, Alford
Barton	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	M.D., M.B., CH.B. ..	Priestgate, Barton-on-Humber
Brigg	F. J. O. King	M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. ..	53 Bridge Street, Brigg
Cleethorpes	W. B. Stott	L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.	Council House, Cambridge Street, Cleethorpes
Crowle	W. H. M. Alexander	M.B., C.M. ..	Crowle, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Gainsborough	J. A. Hackett	M.B., CH.B. (EDIN.)	Health Dept., Lord Street, Gainsboro'
Horncastle	E. E. Paget-Tomlinson	M.D., M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P.	The Manor House, Horncastle
Louth	Ed. Sharpley	M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Eastgate, Louth
Mablethorpe and Sutton ..	A. A. J. McNabb	M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ..	Withern, Alford, Lincs.
Market Rasen	D. F. Torrens	B.A., M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Conway House, Market Rasen
Roxby-cum-Risby	E. J. Tongue	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ..	Winterton, Scunthorpe
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	J. H. Clarke	M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H. D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Skegness	S. Wallace	M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)	Health Dept., Town Hall, Skegness
Winterton	E. J. Tongue	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ..	Winterton, Scunthorpe
Woodhall Spa	G. Armour	M.B., CH.B. ..	Tasburgh Lodge, Woodhall Spa
RURAL			
Glanford Brigg	F. J. O. King	M.B., C.H.B., B.A.O. ..	53 Bridge Street, Brigg
Caistor	A. Fraser	M.B., C.M. ..	Caistor, Lincs.
Gainsborough	H. B. Willoughby-Smith	M.B. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)	Caskgate Street, Gainsborough
Grimsby	W. B. Stott	L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Deansgate, Grimsby
Horncastle	J. V. Buchanan	M.B., CH.B. ..	" Banovallum," Horncastle
Isle-of-Axholme	A. F. Messiter	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (LOND.)	Epworth, Doncaster
Louth	W. J. Wilkinson	M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.)	Binbrook, Lincoln
Sibsey	D. C. Robertson	M.B., D.P.H.	Church Close, Boston
Spilsby	F. J. Walker, C.B.E.	M.D., L.S.S.C. ..	" St. Damian," Spilsby
Welton	W. Sharrard	M.B., CH.B. ..	" Elmhurst," The Avenue, Lincoln

